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Agrahayana 27, 1886 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 18, 1964/Agrahayana 27, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Printing Machinery

*567. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small and Medium Newspaper Editors Association have urged Government to give import facilities to small papers to improve their printing machinery; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of printing machinery for replacement is being allowed to small and medium newspapers on priority basis to enable them to improve their printing arrangements. Government of India have also constituted an Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. R. Diwakar, M.P. to enquire into the present conditions of small newspapers and periodicals in the country and to make recommendations on the steps to be taken by Government for the development of such newspapers/periodicals. This Committee is expected to go into the difficulties experienced by small newspapers and periodicals in regard to printing machinery. After the recommendations of this Enquiry Committee are available, Government would be in a position to consider the action to be taken in regard to any modification that may be required in respect of import of printing machinery by small and medium newspapers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ इस स्टेटमेंट से यह पता नहीं लग सका कि जो रूपी पेमेंट ऐरियाज हैं उन से हम कंटैक्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं बजाय इसके कि फौरेन ऐक्सचेंज के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश करें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रूपी पेमैंट से हम 2 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये की यह मशीनें मंगवाते हैं और फ्री फौरेन एकसचेंज से 80 लाख की। 29 करोड़ 90 लाख में से यह सारे लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उसका अलग अलग कितना है ? प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कितना और पबलिक सैक्टर में कितना देकर हम सैल्फ़ सफिशिऐंट हो जायेंगे?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस में कोई ज्यादा पबलिक सैक्टर नहीं आता क्योंकि प्रिंटिंग पेपर न्यूजपेपर इंडस्ट्री यह सारी की सारी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है।

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रादेशिक समाचारपत्र हैं उन के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य का लैंग्वेजैज न्यूजपेपर्स के बारे में जो यह सवाल है तो उस के बारे में तो दिवाकर कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है और उस की जब सिफारिशें आयेंगी तो उन पर तवज्जह दी जायेगी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे समाचारपत्र किस श्रेणी तक माने गये हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जिनका कि दस हजार से कम सरकुलेशन है और जो लैंग्वैज न्यूजपेपर्स हैं उन सब को एक साथ क्लब किया जाता है ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : यह प्रिंटिंग मशीन क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के कारख़ाने में नहीं बन सकती हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह प्रिंटिंग में इतनी वैराइटीज हैं और यह लाइन इतनी ज्यादा सौफिस्टिकेटैड और डाइवरसिफाइड हो गयी है कि उसमें इतना ज्यादा इंडिजेनस प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि देश के छोटे समाचारपत्रों की संख्या बहुत अधिक हो गयी है क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि प्रिंटिंग मशीन पबलिक सैक्टर में बनाई जानी चाहिएं, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह आइडिया कई दफ़े हुआ है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने बतलाया प्रिंटिंग लाइन में इतनी वैराइटीज हैं, मोनोटाइप की लिनोटाइप की कि कोई एक सिंगिल यूनिट से सारे देश का काम छोटी मशीन से पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के लिये पुरस्कार

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*568. { **श्री क० ना० तिवारी** :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को उन उपक्रमों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने, व्यय कम करने तथा दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिये, पुरस्कार देने की योजना लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी सफलता मिली है अथवा मिलने की सम्भावना है?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न औद्योगिक उपक्रमों पर इस योजना का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है इसकी अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो अपने उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया कि इस की अभी जांच हो रही है तो यह जांच कब तक ख़त्म हो जायगी और दूसरे यह कि यह पुरस्कार या ऐवार्डस दिये किस आधार पर जायेगें, आवर्स ओफ़ वर्क पर दिये जायेंगे या पर इंडिविजुअल के प्रोडक्शन आउटपुट पर दिये जायेगें?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह जो निर्णय आने में देर हो रही है उसका मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार है कि पुरस्कार देने के लिए क्या आधार होना चाहिए इस बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हो सका है। बड़े बड़े कारख़ाने भी विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रक्रियाएं करते हैं और इस वास्ते सापेक्ष निर्णय करने में देर लगती रही है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने बतलाया जांच हो रही है और बहुत शीघ्र ही इस बारे में निर्णय कर लिया जायगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी तरफ़ से इस में कोई टर्म्स ओफ़ रेफ़ेंस दिये हैं, अगर दिया है तो वह टर्म्स ओफ़ रेफ़ेंस क्या हैं?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : हम ने कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई है इसलिए टर्म्स ओफ़ रेफ़ेंस का सवाल ही कहां से उठता है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस स्कीम के अधीन कहीं कोई भी पुरस्कार दिया गया है या नहीं?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : तीन वर्ष की सन् 1961 में यह स्कीम लागू हुई थी । सन् 61, 62 के पुरस्कार वितरित हो चुके हैं, 62–63 के जो पुरस्कार हैं वे थोड़े ही दिनों में वितरित हो जायेंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि यह ऐवार्डस जल्दी न होने के कारण जो आप की पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के वर्कर्स हैं उन को अधिक उत्पादन करने में उत्साह नहीं होता है और जिसके कि कारण आपके प्रोडक्शन में दिक्कत पैदा होती है?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : नहीं, इस में कोई देर नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि 62-63 का जैसा कि उसका निर्णय हो चुका था, लोगों को मालूम है कि हम हमारी एक कमेटी है जोकि इस बात का निर्णय करती है । इसलिए इसमें कोई देरी की बात नहीं है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what obstacles are there in the way of Government to assess the performance of the public undertakings when the three yardsticks are very clear, namely, increased production, reduced expenditure and increased efficiency? These are the three yardsticks. I do not know what stands in the way of Government to be more prompt in adjudging the undertakings which deserve the prize and giving the prize?

Shri T. N. Singh: The prizes are being given. There is a regular committee which adjudges these things and prizes are awarded.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government have made themselves aware of the experience of other countries where public sector prevails mostly or exclusively that "awards" do not constitute so good incentives as "rewards", which is another name for profit-motive, and if so what is their reaction?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think awards are also very good incentives.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question has not been answered. My question was whether they have made themselves aware of the experience of other countries, except their own brain?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are fully aware of the experience in other countries also.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is this system of giving awards for increasing production, reducing expenditure and increasing efficiency confined to the public sector undertakings only or is it also extended to the departmental undertakings like the Railways and Defence Production?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is only confined to public sector undertakings.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या सरकार उद्योगों में मजदूरों को अधिक काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से पीस रेट वर्जेज की व्यवस्था को लागू करने पर विचार करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Newsprint Plant

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*569. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to start any newsprint plant using jute sticks as raw material;

(b) whether experiments in this regard have shown any result;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to utilise other important raw materials like sugarcane bagasse for newsprint production on commercial scale; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Industry and Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Although certain preliminary laboratory and pilot plant trials regarding the use of jute sticks have been carried out, the technical and economic feasibility of commercial utilisation of jute sticks for the manufacture of newsprint has not yet been established.

(c) One scheme based principally on bagasse as raw material, with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes of newsprint and 30,000 tonnes of paper, has been approved in the Private Sector and the party is negotiating technical collaboration with a party in U.S.A.

(d) Newsprint is not manufactured on commercial scale from raw materials like jute sticks, bagasse, etc. anywhere else. Hence, any project undertaken in our country based on such raw materials would be of a pioneer nature. Efforts are, however, being made to make a start in the use of these raw materials as far as possible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट से यह कुछ पता नहीं लग सका कि बगास जब इतना आप के पास है तो उस से इस का एक्सपेरीमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया और क्यों इस मामले में तरक्की नहीं हुई ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस बारे में कुछ काम हो भी रहा है । एक अमरीकन कम्पनी ने बगास का न्यूजप्रिंट बनाने में उपयोग करने का तरीका निकाला है और उस के आधार पर यहां पर कुछ काम किया जाने वाला है । यह सुना जाता है कि 40 से 60 फ़ीसदी तक बगास के पल्प और जूट स्टिक्स के पल्प को मिला कर बनाया जायगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह लैटर्स आफ़ इंटेंट कितनी कंसर्नस को इश्यू किये गये हैं?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जहां तक मेरा ख़याल है, ठीक से तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन तीन या चार कंसर्नस को लाइसैंस दिया गया है ।

Shri D. D. Puri: It is stated against part (c) of the statement that one scheme based principally on bagasse as raw material, with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes of newsprint and 30,000 tonnes of paper has been licensed to the private sector. May I know as to when this unit is likely to go into production and, also, what part of surplus bagasse in the country is this unit likely to take care of?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is on the south-western region for the present. We began with that, but now I am told that they are shifting it to the north. About utilisation of bagasse, the work on that factory which is going to be based on bagasse is proceeding. It is in the private sector and it is very difficult to give any exact indication. We are pressing them to expedite matters.

Shri D. D. Puri: Sir, I asked as to what percentage of the surplus bagasse this unit is likely to take care of when it goes into production?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is sufficient bagasse available, and there is no question of any difficulty about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society demanding augmentation of buffer-stocks in newsprint because of the serious depletion of newsprint stocks at present; if so, may I know what is the Government's reaction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): We have received the resolution. Last year also we had received a similar resolution. In the present foreign exchange situation of

the country the possibilities of increasing the allotment are rather remote, but even so we are examining it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस वक्त कितना कागज हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं और कितना हमारे अपने यहां का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम वहां कोई बनाते हैं 30,000 टन और इम्पोर्ट करते हैं 95,000 टन ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of sufficient availability of bagasse and other raw materials in certain parts of the country, may I know whether this fact has been taken into consideration while selecting the place for setting up these units?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is what I said. Wherever the availability of bagasse is there there is room for a newsprint factory. For the present we have issued only one licence because only one party was coming forward for the purpose.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : वह कौन पार्टी है जिसको कि यह न्यूजप्रिंट का लाइसेंस दिया गया है और यह किस प्रान्त में और किस जगह पर लगेगा ?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not remember the exact name of the place, but it is going to be a place, as far as I know, located in the north.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.....

श्री गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गुलशन साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अगर वह मेरी आंख न पकड़ सकें तो मेरा कान न पकड़ें ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that only 25 per cent of the needs for newsprint is being manufactured here in our country and we are obliged to spare so much of our foreign exchange for imports of this item, why is it that Government have not thought it fit to give special encouragement, whichever way it would be needed, to the private entrepreneurs who would be willing to start these factories, in order to enable them to start these factories and help the country to become self-sufficient in newsprint?

Shri T. N. Singh: We issued licences as early as towards the end of the Second Plan, for different units in the private sector.

Shri Ranga: They are not enough.

Shri T. N. Singh: We offered them all kinds of assistance, including supply of foreign exchange. They are not forthcoming. It is not proper to discuss the various shortfalls of this or that concern here.

श्री गुलशन : क्या भारत सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पंजाब में अखबारी कागज के कारखाने लगाने की तजवीज की गई थी; यदि हां, तो उस की क्या स्थिति है?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : पंजाब में भी कुछ रा मैटीरियल है, जिस के बारे में एक कम्पनी को लाइसेंस मिला है ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: As a large quantity of bagasse is available at the Nizam Sugar Factory in Andhra Pradesh, which is in the public sector, how does the Government propose to utilise it?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have no information with me on that at present.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि न्यूजप्रिन्ट बनाने के लिए दूसरा रा मैटीरियल भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या धान की भूसी का भी प्रयोग कागज बनाने में किया जा रहा है और वर्तमान कागज की क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अब तक जो साइंटिफ़िक मालूमात हैं, उन के अनुसार न्यूजप्रिन्ट में घास का स्टाक इस्तमाल नहीं हो सकता है।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In view of the fact that large stocks of bamboos are available in Neelamalai Hills and in view also of the fact that there was an earlier proposal to start a newsprint factory in that area, does Government propose to set up a newsprint factory at Kurnool?

Shri T. N. Singh: Bamboo is a very valuable material not meant for newsprint production.

Railway Freight Rates

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*570. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has of late recommended introduction of special freight rates for the movement of coal, iron and steel in train loads and revision of uneconomic railway rates for 'smalls';

(b) if so, their precise recommendations in this behalf; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A copy of the report on "Transport Requirements of the Iron and Steel Belt" published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has been received. A statement is laid on the Table of the House of some observations in this publication on the subject referred to in the Question.

STATEMENT

(1) To assist the movement of coal, iron and steel in full train loads, it is recommended that introduction of "multiple cars" and "train load" freight rates for these commodities be considered, as is in operation in other countries.

(2) An early examination and appropriate revision of the railway rates for "smalls" will help to achieve a more rational distribution of traffic as between railways and the road services, will improve railway finances and will release railway capacity for its more appropriate functions.

(c) Since the recommendations were not specifically addressed to the Ministry of Railways, the question of their taking any decision thereon does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any recommendation has been made for better distribution of traffic between rail and road and, if so, what are the defects in the existing practice and how are they going to be remedied?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The recommendations which concern us are only two—firstly, to enlist the movement of coal, iron and steel in full train loads. It has recommended the introduction of multiple cars and train load freight rates on these commodities be considered, as is in operation in other countries. Secondly, an early examination and proper revision of the railway rates for smalls will help the more rational distribution of traffic as between rail and road services and will improve the railway finances, while releasing railway capacity for its more appropriate function.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that railway freight rates for longer leads are substantially lower than the operational cost and, if so, to what extent and what is the annual loss sustained by the railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is no doubt lower, but not lower than the operational cost.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While considering the question of reduction of

freight rates for coal, will Government devise a scheme to see that the coal from Raniganj-Jharia goes to the northern side to replace the use of cow-dung, which can better be used for increased food production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, when there is enough demand we can consider it. Even now it is quite lower. Just now, the hon. Member, Shri P. C. Borooah, pointed out that it is lower than the operational cost; in fact, it is not so. But the freight rate exclusive of supercharge on a ton of coal for a distance of about 1,000 kilometres is only Rs. 23.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Even though these recommendations are not correctly addressed to the Government of India, have the Government noted these recommendations and considered them and have they taken any decision regarding the matters mentioned in those recommendations?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have considered the whole thing but, as I read out, it is mentioned with a view to releasing the capacity of the Railways. However, even now we are not having enough coal to be transported because last year till the month of October 1963 we had to send a daily average of 7,049 wagons but this year it has come down to 6,635. So, that way there is some extra capacity.

Shri Alvares: In view of the second recommendation of the National Council of Applied Economic Research as also the fact that the Railways have idle wagon capacity, will Government examine the possibility of reducing the rate for iron ore to encourage export through Marmagoa harbour?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Iron ore transport is for some fixed plants or export etc. There, we have arrived at certain freight rates which I do not think need fresh consideration at present.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Railways goods and passenger traffic being on the decline, is it one of the ways or methods of rationalising freight rates in order to bring them to some rational level?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was considered on several occasions and the final freight rate was decided about coal, iron ore and iron and steel. At present, there does not seem to be any fresh justification to reconsider the whole thing.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In view of the fact that the late blight disease has affected the potato crop in the South severely consecutively for the past few years, may I know whether Government will extend these special freight rates for the movement of potatoes from one station to another in order to encourage the potato grower?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is for iron ore and coal; but if in the Nilgiris area there is any special problem, we will consider it.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मल्टीपल कार और ट्रेन लोड के बारे में यह बताया है कि (1) चूंकि सरकार के सामने प्रत्यक्ष रूप में सिफ़ारिशें नहीं हैं और (2) जो कोयला ढो रहे हैं, वे पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं हैं, इस लिए इस प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस विवादास्पद प्रश्न पर पहले ही रेलवेज में विचार किया गया है और अब तक इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है? क्या नई बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब कोई निर्णय लेने की सम्भावना है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसी कि इस्पात रिकमेंडशन्ज हैं, जो आयरन वग़ैरह इस्पात के कारख़ानों में जाते हैं, वे सब करीब करीब मल्टीपल कार्ज और ट्रेन लोड में जाते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक किसानों या अन्य लोगों के कोयला ले जाने का सवाल है, कोई किसान मल्टीपल कार या ट्रेन लोड में नहीं ले जाता है । वह वैगन में ही ले जायेगा । जहां जहां जैसे कनसिडरेशन हैं, उन पर विचार किया

गया है और इस लिए इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा गया । मल्टीपल कार्ड और ट्रैनलीड फ़ारेन कन्ट्री की तरह प्रोड्यूस करने की बात कोई नई बात नहीं है । रेलवे मंत्रालय ने इस पर बराबर ध्यान रखा है और आज भी रखता है। लेकिन इस बारे में नया निर्णय लेने की जरूरत है ।

Scarcity of Baby Food

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*371. { Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the total black-out of baby milk food from the markets in Delhi and Assam in particular and the country in general;

(b) if so, the reasons for such scarcity; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Government are aware of an overall shortage of baby food in the country.

(b) No imports of baby food are allowed and indigenous production is not adequate for meeting the steep increase in the requirements of baby milk food. Likewise shortage of fluid milk particularly in the North India for conversion into milk products has accentuated this shortage; "hoarding" by dealers has also intensified local scarcity.

(c) The question of increasing the capacity for manufacture of baby food by licensing additional units s under active consideration. Intensive Dairy development is also being encouraged in private, cooperative and public sectors for improving milk yield and for its conversion into milk products. In cases where "hoarding" by dealers has come to notice action has been taken by State Governments to proceed against the offenders and arrangements to distribute the stock seized through co-operatives have been made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total annual production of baby food in the country and what is the estimated requirement of the country?

Shri T. N. Singh: The production in 1963 was estimated at 4,302 tonnes. The requirements, according to the revised figure given by the Planning Commission, is something of the order of 7,500 to 12,000 tonnes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the general shortage of baby food in the country, may I know whether Government has any proposal to start a factory particularly in the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: Generally, the co-operatives have been doing very well. Particularly, the record of Kheda and Mehsana is very good. It is intended to encourage co-operatives as much as possible. Public sector need not come.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार की गलत कोशिशों की वजह से पापुलेशन की इनक्रीज नहीं रुक सकी है और अस्सी लाख के करीब नए बच्चे आए साल पैदा हो जाते हैं । यह बढ़ोतरी जो हो रही है, इसको देखते हुए कितना बेबी फूड में इजाफा किया गया है?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मेरा खयाल है कि बबी फूड और अधिक पैदा होने की जरूरत है । इसीलिए टारगेट बढ़ाया गया है 12000 टन तक । गवर्नमेंट का और कोओप्रेटिव मूवमेंट का यह प्रयास है कि जहां तक हो सके वहां तक इसकी पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये हमारे यहां । लेकिन मिल्क की जो कमी है उसको देखते हुए डेरी वगैरह का इंतजाम पूरा और पक्का हो, तभी यह चीज आगे बढ़ सकती ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the fact that the existing three private factories have not reached their licensed targets, what special steps are taken by Government to see that the licensed targets of the Third Five Year Plan of these three private factories are fulfilled?

Shri T. N. Singh: It will not be correct to say that. For instance, one of the private sector factories was licensed for 2500 tons and their production in 1963 was 2657 tons. That is the biggest one and their production has not been lower than their targeted capacity.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is the Government aware that practically the baby food is not available to the common man in Delhi? May I know what steps Government propose to take to make it available to the common man?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is why we have decided to increase the capacities for this kind of production and the co-operatives as well as others are being interested to come.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Minister has pointed out that no baby food is being imported. But is it not a fact that there are certain international organisations who supply this and they find their place in the black-market?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is under other arrangement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister referred to black-marketing and hoarding in baby food....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are a baby.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, I am. May I know if it has come to the notice of the Government how many of these black-marketeers and hoarders have been punished during this year and during the last one or two years?

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, 1,95,000 containers were seized by the police. 43 persons are being prosecuted.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the baby food that is supplied in the market is not genuine in almost all cases? So, what steps Government propose to take to see that genuine baby food is distributed?

Shri T. N. Singh: I would not accept such a sweeping remark. If there are any complaints, the hon. Member may kindly let me know and I will look into them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that baby food is being increasingly consumed by adults owing to growing scarcity of suitable nutritious food for the adults and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy this?

Shri T. N. Singh: I may accept the information supplied by the Member but not the reason.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बेबी फूड में कौन सी चीजें शामिल हैं। क्या इस में ड्राई मिल्क भी शामिल है जो यहां मिल्क स्कीम से मैम्बरों को सप्लाई होता है

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बेबी फूड की एक अलग परिभाषा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस में कौन-कौन सी चीजें हैं, यह मैंने जानना चाहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब चीजें आप क्यों जानना चाहते हैं?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कुछ दिन पहले कलकत्ता में कई हजार डिब्बे बेबी फूड के पकड़े गये थे। क्या सरकार को पता है कि वे कहां से आये थे, किन के थे और जिन लोगों के पास से पकड़े गये थे उनके खिलाफ क्या कारवाई की गई है?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यही मैंने कहा है कि 43 आदमियों के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा चलाया जा रहा है। वे जहां से भी आये हों, अब फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये उनको हम और लोगों को मुहैया कर रहे हैं।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the increased demand for baby food is due to the fact that Indian mothers are gradually giving up the practice of breast-feeding their babies?

Shri T. N. Singh: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he did not intend it to be followed.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know if the Government has any co-ordinated long-term plan to make good this shortage and, if so, when the shortage will be made up?

Shri T. N. Singh: I can say that my Department is very actively pursuing these matters, and I can only say that if all goes well we should be able to see results in the not very distant future.

GATT

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*572. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether GATT has set up a special Committee on trade and development to draw up a new Chapter to be added to the agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

(b) whether there is a difference in views between the industrialised countries and less-developed countries on escape clauses, enabling the former to decline to remove existing obstacles to imports from developing countries or to impose new obstacles; and

(c) whether Government of India have indicated their own views with respect to the technically difficult problems that stand in the way of promotion of trade and development on a non-discriminatory basis?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A Special Session of the GATT held in November last has adopted the provisions to be included in a new Chapter called the "Model Chapter" to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(b) The new Chapter provides that the developed countries party to the GATT should to the fullest extent possible—that is except when compelling reasons which may include legal reasons make it impossible—give high priority to the reduction and elimination of barriers to the promotion of the trade of the less-developed countries which are party to the GATT and further to refrain from introducing or increasing such barriers to trade.

(c) The Government of India have been urging, and will continue to urge, in the GATT, that mere technical difficulties should not stand in the way of adoption of progressive measures of a positive nature to promote the trade and economic development of the less-developed countries as a whole.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the statement made by the West German Minister for Economic Affairs at the Geneva Conference that we cannot afford to leave the economic relations to chance or arbitrary development, may I know whether all the developed nations have now come forward with the easing of quotas and other things and also with preferential treatment in regard to taxes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, up till now, the GATT was a rich man's club. It is a revolutionary change which has taken place now under this Model Chapter, and the entire structure and constitution of the GATT is modified to suit the needs of the less-developed countries, and the removal of all trade barriers

and the preferences will now be gradually built into the GATT Charter.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the fact that the *per capita* productivity has increased to the extent of 122 per cent in Germany, 109 per cent in UK and 111 per cent in the USA, may I know whether Government would persuade those developed countries to see that these resolutions are carried into effect at least so far as India is concerned, which is supposed to be the most important developing country in the world?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No discriminatory preference is possible. We take and share our woes and troubles with all the less-developed brethren of the world. It is about 72 per cent of humanity which represents the less-developed countries. We participate and see that the concessions are given on a general basis.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that although this Model Chapter stipulates the need to eliminate barriers, it does not make any offer of any positive assistance in the form of preferences discriminating in favour of goods from developing countries, and if so, the reaction of Government to this particular aspect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that while the Model Chapter accepts the basic principles of international trade in favour of the less-developed countries, it has not positively stipulated preferences; we are fighting for it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what impact this amendment in the General Agreement would make on the international trade of India in future? Would the hon. Minister be able to give an assessment of it, say, for the coming three years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has already liberalised the forces of progress and curbed the reactionary forces in the developed countries. Actually, the previous tendency was that whenever a trade agreement was to be renewed between an industrialised country and a less-developed country, they used to put more and more restrictions. Now, the moral conscience of the world is all in our favour, and, therefore, all those bottle-necks are being removed. In fact, the very fact that the exports of this country are rising, is partly due to the liberal treatment. I cannot actually allocate the amount of expansion of India's trade to these various factors, but they have been a positive help.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with the hon. Minister that the moral conscience of the world has been awakened, and I think that it has been awakened many a time before also. But I want to know the effect of the awakening of this moral conscience so far as our exports and imports are concerned, in respect of the countries which are bound by the Charter of the GATT.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as imports are concerned, the liberalisasation does not play any part at all, because they are according to the capacity of the less-developed countries to provide foreign exchange for imports. As far as exports are concerned, it is not correct to say that world conscience was already there. If you see the original structure of GATT, the whole organisation was anti-less-developed countries. It is only now after the hold of the UN Conference on Trade and Development and carrying on of incessant propaganda and publicity on behalf of the less-developed countries that for the first time they have recognised the principles of international trade, and dismantling of tariff and quota barriers, and of preferences in favour of manufactured goods from the less-developed countries have been conceded. 19 products have already been freed from the tariff barriers, tea being the principal product. The Soviet Union

has completely removed tariffs on all products of all less-developed countries from 1st January, 1965.

Shri K. C. Pant: How far is the recent increase in import levy to the extent of 15 per cent by the UK, consistent with the letter and spirit of the new Chapter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We believe that apart from this Chapter, the surcharge is against the spirit of GATT itself. This has been brought to the notice of the UK Government, but because of their special difficulties, and their promise that the surcharge will be dismantled and dismounted as early as possible, we have to put up with it.

Shri Ranga: Arising out of the supplementary of Shri D. C. Sharma, is it not a fact that as a part of this newly-awakened conscience of the world in regard to their responsibilities to the under-developed countries, the developed countries should be asked to help in regard to exchange facilities and all those things also in the matter of their export into the under-developed countries and also their imports from the under-developed countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not follow the logic of the hon. Member's argument. Do we want greater facilities for importing goods from them?

Shri Ranga: Yes, and also selling goods to them. For that, they should make available to the under-developed countries the necessary facilities, exchange facilities and so on, so that we would be in a position to import their manufactures in order to develop our own manufacture here.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are two aspects to the problem. One is the extension of long-term credits, the other is the promotion of exports. GATT or the other mechanism is primarily concerned with promoting exports of the less-developed countries. Regarding the other part, the UN Decade of Development programme has already stipulated that one per cent of the national budget of each country of the industrialised worlds should be placed at the disposal of the less-developed countries.

You will be glad to know that already the US and France are placing more than one per cent of their national income at the disposal of the less-developed countries. It is true that the countries of the ECM and other industrialised countries have not yet followed the same pattern. But in the last conference at Geneva a resolution was unanimously adopted that the one per cent should be nett, that is, free from repayment obligations; and I hope in course of years, the purse strings of the industrialised countries will be further loosened in favour of the less-developed countries.

दिल्ली में इस्पात का काला बाजार

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*574. { श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : }

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 31 अक्तूबर, 1964 को पुलिस ने छापा मार कर मोतिया खान के कुछ स्थानों पर कई लाख रुपये का निषिद्ध इस्पात पकड़ा था जो काले बाजार में बिक रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ; और

(ग) निषिद्ध माल किन स्थानों पर पकड़ा गया था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने 31-10-64 को छापा मारा था और मोतिया

खान और हौज काजी के कुछ स्थानों से नियंत्रित किस्मों के इस्पात का कुछ माल पकड़ा था।

(ख) अभी तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) माल दिल्ली में मोतिया खान और हौज काजी से पकड़ा गया था।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो माल पकड़ा गया था वह कितना था और अब तक किसी को गिरफ्तार न करने का कारण क्या है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जो माल पकड़ा गया वह करीब 950 मीट्रिक टन था। उस में 13,620 ब्लैक प्लेन शीट्स थीं, 20,537 गैलवनाइज्ड प्लेन शीट्स थीं और 8,045 गैलवनाइज्ड कारुगेटेड शीट्स थीं। जहां तक किसी को पकड़ने का सवाल है, यह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अधीन है क्योंकि वही इस की तहकीकात कर रहा है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: जो लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये उन के बयान लेने के बाद क्या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है कि उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ था?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जी नहीं, जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में बतलाया, वह लोग गिरफ्तार नहीं किये गये थे। 31 दूकानों पर छापा मारा गया और उन में माल पकड़ा गया।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: उन के बयानों से कुछ पता चलता है कि उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों का हाथ था?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जी नहीं, अभी उस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के होने का सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि अभी तो इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है।

श्री अचल सिंह: यह जो माल पकड़ा गया है, वह तो नहीं है जो कि रेलवे वैगन्स से चुराया गया है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है जब तक कि उस की तहकीकात पूरी न हो जाये कि वह माल कहां से आया है। अभी तहकीकात पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the over-all shortage of corrugated galvanized sheets and plain sheets, may I know whether, in spite of the assurance of the previous Minister to do something in the matter, the allotments to the difference States are squeezed through in the name of lapse of time in lifting the quota, to the Delhi market?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Still there is shortage. After all, some unauthorised people get these stocks. How they manage to get them is under investigation. I do not think I can answer in detail now.

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस मकान से यह सामान बरामद हुआ उस के मालिक के अगेन्स्ट गवर्नमेंट ने कोई स्टेप क्यों नहीं लिया।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: मैंने बतलाया कि जिन की दूकानों से यह माल बरामद हुआ उन की तहकीकात दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कर रहा है। तहकीकात हो जाने से पश्चात ही कोई कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: A number of licences have been granted to small-scale industries in the country, and it is a well-known fact that a number of these factories are not getting quotas of steel and iron. All the same, they are manufacturing goods. In view of this, may I know if an enquiry has been made to find out wherefrom they get their requirements of steel and iron?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is an entirely different question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is the case all over the country. It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It is under enquiry.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Will the Minister be able to inform the House whether, during the course of the enquiries, they have been able to find the source from which this steel is got?

Mr. Speaker: That would come out of the enquiry.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि डेढ़ महीने की अवधि हो गई और अभी तक तहकीकात के अनुकूल कदम नहीं उठाया गया, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है।

Production of Coal

*575. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal from January, 1964 to August, 1964 has gone down by about two million tonnes as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year;

(b) whether at the same time, stocks of coal at pitheads have increased by about seven lakh tonnes;

(c) whether Government propose to persuade bulk consumers of coal to increase their stocks so that accumulation of stocks at pitheads could be relieved; and

(d) the other steps which are being taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pithead stocks on 31-8-64 were 5.03 million tonnes as compared to 4.35 million tonnes on 31-8-63 *i.e.* the increase has been of the order of 0.68 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The increase in the pithead stocks during the first eight months of 1964 has been mostly in the lower grades of coal. With a view to increasing the consumption of coal, Government have taken several measures such as—

(i) Relaxation of distribution control over lower grades of coal and soft coke.

(ii) Liberalisation of licensing policy with regard to opening of brick kilns and soft coke depots.

(iii) The State Governments have been advised to encourage the growth of coal-based industries and restrict the use of fire-wood and charcoal in industrial furnaces.

(iv) Permission to consumers to draw supplies over and above their quotas.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government's target was 96 million tons of coal for the Third Plan, and they have reduced it now to 76 million tons; if so, what are the reasons for this heavy reduction?

Shri Thimmaiah: During the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, as the major consumers like railways and other industries reduced their demands, and also as some of the steel and power projects could not come through as per schedule, we had to reduce the target fixed for the Third Plan.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the railways have reduced their coal programme by one million tons; if so, whether the Ministry of Steel and

Mines have asked the Railway Ministry on what alternative they are working, and the reason for their lower consumption?

Shri Thimmaiah: It is true that they have reduced their demand, but I cannot say the reason why they have reduced it.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Possibly it is because of dieselisation and electrification.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that we have reached self-sufficiency in coal; if so, what steps Government are taking to export coal?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have made attempts to export coal, but metallurgical and grade-one coal is not in surplus. Only the lower-grade coal is in surplus. We are not able to sell low-grade coal to other countries. They want metallurgical and grade-one coal which are not surplus in India.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether, in view of the lower consumption of coal, it is the policy of the Government to slow down the rate of output of coal?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, we may be caught napping again. Therefore, we will have to be careful about reducing the production.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: In view of the shortage of electricity, is Government contemplating the use of inferior coal in large-scale industries to the maximum extent possible?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We want to encourage the consumption of low-grade coal as far as possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It has been announced that the Government has taken certain measures to meet the situation to increase the demand for low-grade coal in order to reduce the accumulation of coal at pit-heads. May I know if the Government has made any assessment of the effects of these measures?

Shri Thimmaiah: We call for reports from the State Governments about what steps they have taken regarding the starting of coal-based industries and liberalising the licensing procedure in regard to opening of kilns and we are awaiting their reports.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since it is well known that so much of the cow-dung which should be used as manure is used as fuel, is there any scheme of the Government to sell the excess coal cheaply in the country so as to save cow dung for manure?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, we have to take the cost of production also into consideration; it cannot be sold much less.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जब से चूने के भट्ठों के अन्दर घटिया किस्म का कोयला देने लग गये हैं तब से मध्य प्रदेश में हजारों कच्चे कोयले का काम करने वाले श्रमिक बेकार होगये हैं ; तो उन के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच रही है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is not the rise in the price of coal one of the reasons for reduction in the consumption of coal?

Shri Thimmaiah: For the lower grade coal there is a fixed price.

Non-Ferrous Metals

*576. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central agency to supervise that the allotment of Non-Ferrous Metals to each state is utilised for the purpose for which it was meant;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the materials allotted for agricultural and other domestic purposes are not properly utilised by

the units to whom quotas are allotted for these purposes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to curb such improper utilisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The detailed distribution of non-ferrous metals allocated to the various States is done by the State Government themselves, who also have the necessary administrative machinery to supervise their subsequent utilisation.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise. Government however have sufficient power to take action if there are any cases of misuse of the allocations made.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government ever cares to get reports from the State Govt. as to how these metals which are allotted to them are being utilised?

Mr. Speaker: I am also interested in listening to the supplementary question. He is putting it into the ears of the Minister and I am not able to hear. If the hon. Minister has heard him, he can answer this question.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The disposal of the metals is done through the Development Commissioner for small-scale industries and for the small-scale industries, the Development Commissioner gives the quota to the States and it is the State Government authorities who take care of this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government has any information that the units that are being sanctioned for the manufacture of the non-ferrous metals are allotted to such men who are not really in the manufacturing business, but who have got pull in the Government and that is why there is this black-marketing going on?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I have already stated, the distribution in the States is done by the State authorities; they also supervise the utilisation.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I may add that if any such case is brought to our our notice, we can certainly take action.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी तक जो बिजनैसमैन हैं उन को यह नौन-फैरस मैटिल्स नहीं मिलते हैं; क्या इस की शिकायत सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मिली है; यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यही सवाल दूसरे फौर्म में पूछा गया जिसके कि बारे में हम ने यह कहा कि इन का सारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन स्टेट गवर्नमैंट्स करती हैं और वही उसका सुपरविजन भी करती हैं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is apparent to the naked eye is that the allotment of non-ferrous metals is not used for genuine purposes and is, in fact, used for shady companies; and therefore, we want to know whether the Central Government has on its own initiative taken action to enquire into the matter of such misuse of the allotment to the States?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We will ask the State Governments to be more careful in their inspection. We have no other agency to go and inspect these things. We will certainly ask the State Governments to be more careful about these things.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि गवर्नमेंट अपना कोई आदमी भेजे और उस से इस की जांच कराये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कह तो दिया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अपनी जांच पड़ताल में अधिक सावधानी बर्तने के लिए हम लिख र हैं।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the criterion on which the allocations of the non-ferrous metals are made to the different States?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is based on the demands made by the industries to the industries officers of the State Governments.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : यह नौन फैरस मैटिल्स काले बाजार में 1500 रुपये प्रति टन अधिक दाम में मिलता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह पता है कि बिहार में ऐसे लोगों को नौन फैरस मैटिल्स का परमिट दिया गया है जो कि अवांछनीय है जैसे कि इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य के ड्राइवर के नाम यह परमिट दिया गया है तथा बिहार के एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के दो अपने सग सम्बन्धियों के नाम से इसका परमिट दिया गया है, इस तरह से अनेक लोगों इसी तरह के अवांछनीय लोगों को यह नौन फैरस मैटिल्स के परमिट दिये गये हैं और बिहार में इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक उदाहरण मिल सकते हैं तो क्या सरकार इन की जांच कराने को तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस के बारे में सरकार को लिख कर भेज दीजिये वह उनकी जांच करवा लेगी। आप लिख कर यह सब भेज दीजिये वह इनक्वायरी कराने को तैयार है। अब यहां पर इस तरह से सरकार से पूछने की क्या जरुरत है ?

Shri Yogendra Jha: The facts are known to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri K. C. Pant.

Shri K. C. Pant: While the shortage of non-ferrous metals continues from year to year, at the same time, new industries are licensed based on the consumption of these non-ferrous metals. May I know if there is any co-ordination between the licensing authorities and the import and export authorities?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As long as there is shortage, there is bound to be some difficulty. We are trying to circumvent it by putting up new plants for aluminium, copper, etc. But it takes time before we will be able to meet the demands. Therefore, we are depending on imports. The scarcity is bound to continue for sometime more.

Shri Nath Pai: That is hardly a reply to the question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly see what was the question? The question was whether there is any co-ordination between the licensing authorities and the allotment —how they are going on licensing new enterprises. We did not have the answer to it. That was the question if I understand it aright.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, if there is no raw material available and if licences are granted, it creates more complications. The State Governments will have to take care to see that they do not give licences without getting the required quantity of raw maerial.

Shri Shivananjappa: How many cases of misuse have been apprehended?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think a separate notice should be given to this question.

Ramgarh Coal Fields in Bihar

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*577. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty-two Coal Seams have been recently located in the Ramgarh Coalfield in Bihar;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of coal reserves therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) The number of coal seams in respect of which reserves have been proved in the Ramgarh coalfield is about 18.

(b) The proved reserves are estimated at 156 million tonnes.

(c) The National Coal Development Corporation proposes to develop certain areas of the Ramgarh field during the Fourth Plan. The Project report in respect of one area is ready, and the project is presently under consideration. In other areas prospecting is in progress.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this coal mine is to be worked in the public sector or the private sector?

Shri Thimmaiah: It will be worked in the public sector.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether this coal is . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I did not call her name. How did she begin to put her question?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You said 'yes'.

Mr. Speaker All right. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether this coal is expected to be of high quality or of inferior quality?

Shri Thimmaiah: It is of Grade I and II.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह काम थर्ड फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान में पूरा हो जायेगा, इस पर कितना खर्च होगा और फ़ारेन कोलेबोरेशन से कितनी इमदाद मिलेगी ?

Shri Thimmaiah: This will be taken up during the fourth Plan. This project will be commissioned by 1968-69 as per the present schedule.

Indian Trading Houses Abroad

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*578 { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh**: **Shri D. C. Sharma**: **Shri Rameshwar Tantia**:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering a proposal to set up Indian trading houses on the pattern of big department stores in certain key centres abroad:

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme; and

(c) when a final decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Board of Trade at its meeting in Madras on 7th December endorsed a suggestion that two or three Trading Houses should be set up at suitable locations in Asian countries with the assistance of Consortia of Indian exporters and the various Export Promotion Councils. Further action on this recommendation is under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know what will be the criteria for selecting the places where these Trade Houses will be set up? Will they be established in those regions where our balance of trade is adverse or all over the world?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We shall go by (1) whether there is a free trade area in that particular place, so that we can take advantge of the facilities of a free trade zone, (ii) whether those are the areas which can cater to the widest possible neighbouring countries like Hongkong, Penang or Singapore or other suitable places and (ii) whether Indian products are sufficiently known in that area in order to bring immediate results

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We have seen press reports that a foreign team

of trade experts has come here to study our export efforts and suggest improvements. May I know whether this question has been referred to them and if so, what has been their reaction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a specific proposal. We are taking various measures for promoting exports. We do not depend upon any particular team to look into these things.

Shri Basappa: Is Government aware of the fact that the big departmental stores are very popular all over Europe and one of the reasons of their popularity is that the prices of all articles are put up on those stores?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is so; that is one of the reasons why we follow the approach of departmental stores. We have called it Trading House, but it will be modelled on the pattern of the departmental stores and the prices there also will be tagged on as uniformly as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long it will take to finalise the scheme and by what time the stores will get going?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I at least expect one store in 1965, if not more.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Government have learnt very useful lessons in planning their sales from their sales experience at the New York World Fair, where the Indian sales fell much short of our own target of Rs. 10 crores which was expected, and if so, do Government propose to overcome this lacuna in planning by opening these Trading Houses abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assumption of the hon. Member is entirely incorrect. The New York World Fair has exceeded all our expectations. There was no target of Rs. 10 crores ever planned. It was supposed to be sale across the counter of a very minimal nature. We have sold more than Rs. 2.6 crores worth of goods in one half session. Another session is to follow. We have received trade enquires worth about Rs. 20 crores. I wonder whoever suggested to the hon. Member that either we have failed or our experience has to be relearnt. On the contrary, it has opened our eyes to the new possibilities by participating in such fairs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: While contemplating this idea of opening departmental stores, may I know if the Government are thinking at the moment of retail trade only and not wholesale trade? If it is otherwise, may I know how Government intend to do wholesale trading in those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Here our intention is not to go in for retail trade at all, because very few countries in the world allow foreign trading in retail. It will be in conjunction and cooperation with the local departmental stores agencies. We supply the goods wholesale and they do the retailing.

Employees of Railway Electrification Project, Moghalsarai

*560. **Shri Ananda Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Casual workers of the Railway Electrification Project, Moghalsarai have gone on an indefinite hunger strike for grant of their pressing demands;

(b) whether an increase of 50 paisa in their daily wages and grant of fair price shop concession are some of their main demands; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the stoppage of work and the consequent delay in the electrification?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no stoppage of work.

Shri Nambiar: I have got reports that these employees are already either on hunger-strike or are contemplating to go on hunger-strike because they are not granted an increase in their minimum wage. May I know whether the Government is considering the question of giving an increase in their wages and other emoluments which they are demanded?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are doing it on our own. When he is himself not definite about the facts I do not want to go into the matter.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government have received any intimation about their hunger-strike?

Mr. Speaker: If they are yet in the stage of contemplation, how can they receive any notice.

Shri Nambiar: They have issued a notice, I want to know whether the Government are in touch with them, whether any discussion has taken place and whether the hunger-strike has been given up or it is going to be staged?

Mr. Speaker: He is anticipating it where it does not exist.

Tea Growers in Nilgiris

*581. **Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has submitted a scheme for financing the small tea growers in the Nilgiris;

(b) if so, the broad outlines, and the financial implications thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The scheme provides for the setting up, with loan assistance from the Tea Board, of six new co-operative tea factories in the Nilgiris District in addition to the two existing factories, and a Central Service Co-operative Society for undertaking bulk purchase of fertilisers and pesticides etc., for distribution to small growers. Under this scheme the Board will give a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs annually for three years towards the cost of setting up the six factories. An outright grant of Rs. 46,000 annually will also be given by the Board for the first three years, to meet 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the supervisory staff of the six factories and the Central Society.

Half the cost of annual requirements of fertilisers and pesticides will be met from a subsidy and the other half from a loan given by the Tea Board, both the subsidy and the loan being given for a period of three years. The scheme has been approved by the Government and will be implemented soon.

(c) The scheme has been accepted by Government.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: The Tea Board after approval submitted a scheme nearly a year back. May I know the reason for such a long delay?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The hon. lady Member has complained about delay. If she sees the comprehensive nature of the scheme, there was hardly one and now six co-operative societies have to be set up. The accounts have to be prepared. One year should not be considered too long a time. I can assure her that the scheme is going to be implemented forthwith.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: The scheme has been approved by the Government. May I know by what time the scheme is going to be implemented?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My colleague said "forthwith". We would do it as expeditiously as possible.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Tea Finance Committee which was to deal with this subject also has submitted its report; if so, when the Government is going to implement the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Tea Finance Committee has still to formally submit a report. It will be submitted in the next few days, and I propose to place it on the Table of the House before giving it publicity. I can assure the hon. Member that the recommendation of such a high-power committee which has been done in full consultation with the Government will receive our early attention.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know when it will be possible to implement it? Has any time limit been fixed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, there is a time limit because most of the recommendations are of a fiscal nature and so they are linked with some time.

New Aluminium Plants

\+

*582. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two aluminium plants in the public sector;

(b) if so, where they will be located;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration or assistance has been sought for in the matter and if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) when they are likely to go into production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One plant will be located in the Koyna region of Maharashtra State and another near the Korba Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) For the plant to be set up in Maharashtra it is proposed to have technical collaboration with Messrs. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke (VAW) of West Germany. The details of foreign collaboration have not yet been finalised.

For the plant to be set up in Madhya Pradesh the intention is that technical collaboration with Hungary should be availed of for the implementation of the project upto alumina stage. As a first step, the Hungarians have been commissioned to submit a detailed project report for the alumina plant. The Contract was signed on 17th November, 1964. According to the terms of the Contract the Hungarians will submit a detailed project report containing a reliable economic assessment of the project within 10 months from the coming into force of the Contract and the final project report within 18 months of the coming into force of the Contract. A fee of Rs. 20 lakhs has to be paid for the preparation of the report.

Possibilities of securing technical collaboration for the setting up of an aluminium smelter and fabrication unit are being explored.

(d) Both the plants are expected to be ready for production towards the end of the fourth Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पूरी जानकारी आपको देनी चाहिये थी । जो आपने पढ़ा उससे यह पता नहीं लग सका कि कितना खर्च इसके ऊपर सरकार करने जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दो प्राजेक्ट्स अलग अलग हैं । एक पर तो करीब 25–30 करोड़ का खर्चा है और दूसरी पर करीब 40 करोड़ का है ।

12. 00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Export of Oil Seeds

+

S.N.Q. No. 7. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permits have been issued to certain shippers in India recently for export of oilseeds to foreign countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that regular trade notice was not issued;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that due to the export of oilseeds to foreign countries there has been an abnormal rise in the price of oilseeds in India; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to curb the rise in prices of oilseeds?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Exports of groundnut seeds, groundnut oil and other edible oils are totally banned.

No permits have been issued to any shippers or exporters for export of HPS (Hand Picked Selected) groundnut kernels. From the annual quota of 50,000 tons of HPS groundnut kernels for 1964, 35,000 tons were already exported in the earlier part of this year and the balance quota of 15,000 tons of HPS kernel as usual has been allowed to be exported in small lots of 100 tons per shipper per ship on presentation of goods to the custom and port authorities. Therefore, no question of issuing any licence or any permit to anybody arises. As the House is aware, these HPS kernels fetch very high foreign exchange at the rate of £90 to £110 per ton that is Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1300 per ton as compared to ordinary groundnut seeds whose price is £35 to £40 per ton that is, Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per ton less than the HPS groundnut kernel prices. In our dire foreign exchange shortage, the insignificant exports of 15,000 tons of HPS groundnut kernel out of an estimated crop of 30 to 35 lakh tons of groundnut seeds will enable us to earn Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2 crores of valuable foreign exchange.

In all such exports, no formal trade notice is generally issued for export of any commodity whatsoever unless the importing country desires that licensing may be done by us as in case of U. K. and U.S.A. licensing of textiles. In all other cases, shippers are informed on enquiry and as such there is no procedure for trade notice or any permit or any licence for this purpose for this commodity. Goods are allowed to be shipped on presentation of goods at the ports as per General Licensing Instructions issued by the C.C.I. & E.

These exports have no relation to internal prices which are continuously rising due to numerous factors. The internal prices have been rising for many commodities, of which most of them are not exported at all. Also prices of groundnut seeds were rising even before the small balance quantity of HPS Kernels was allowed to be exported. Hardly any exports of HPS groundnut kernel have yet taken place and yet the internal prices are going up due to internal demand and supply and other reasons.

Regarding the measures to check and control the prices of oilseeds and other commodities several measures have been taken, like import of 75,000 tons of soyabean oil and cottonseeds oil from the U.S.A. under PL 480 of which 30,000 tons are expected to reach India very soon. The ban on export of all edible oils continues. Also intensive steps have been taken to increase the production and area under cultivation of rape and mustard seeds in addition to groundnut seeds. Perhaps the production of rape and mustard seeds this year would be a record crop as far as the

earlier estimates of crop are concerned, over and above the favourable increased estimated production of groundnut seeds. The Forward Markets Commission has prescribed ceilings on contracts in oilseeds and oils which are having some restraining influence on the spot prices. Several fiscal measures and monetary controls have been imposed to control general prices of all commodities including oilseeds.

The need to promote exports and earn valuable foreign exchange to sustain and accelerate national development is fully appreciated by the House and the country and it is hoped that any minor hardship, real or psychological on this account for temporary periods will be cheerfully borne, approved and supported by all.

Shri Solanki: I would like to know whether, as soon as the ban on export was imposed, the prices of oilseeds and cottonseeds had gone up.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If he sees the price-chart, he will see that the prices went up not only when the ban was removed but even when the ban was removed. Prices have no relation to the small quantity of export, as I have mentioned.

Shri Ranga: It is only due to inflation.

Shri Solanki: May I know whether old stocks, which are lying frozen by the Gujarat Government, have been brought into the market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has no relation to the State Government's ban because as long as the local government does not allow the oilseeds to move out, they cannot be exported at all. Therefore, the HPS kernel would not at all move out of Gujarat.

Shri Solanki: Several stocks have been frozen in the Gujarat State.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Freezing does not arise. There is no cause of action, like freezing of stocks which the hon. Member has mentioned, as far as the balance quantity of export of 15,000 tons of kernels is concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरजमीन में डालडा और कोटोजेम माफिक नहीं आता है और सब से यादा हमारे खेतों में ग्रायल सीड्स पैदा होते हैं। सरकार ने क्या कोई ऐसा उपाय सोचा है कि ग्रायल सीड्ज हमारे यहां पैदा करके सीधे गुजरात और बंगाल में चले जाया करें और हम डालडा और कोटोजेम की मुसीबत से बचे रहें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : डालडा मजबूरी से किसी को खिलाया नहीं जाता है। जिनको डालडा पसन्द ग्राता है वे डालडा खाते हैं, जिनको तेल पसन्द है वे तेल खाते हैं और जिनको घी पसन्द है वे घी खाते हैं।

श्री कपूर सिंह : हमें घी चाहिये।

Shri Himmatsinhji: The hon. Minister said that there was a bumper crop. I want to know whether a sufficient crop of oilseeds would be available till the end of next year for home consumption.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is our estimate, looking to the last several years' experience and the good crop of oilseeds of all types in the current year plus the estimated rapeseed and mustardseed as also the import of soya bean oil of the order of 75,000 tons and various measures which I have mentioned, that we should have nearabout self-sufficient requirements of oilseeds and oils.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that in spite of acute shortages inside the country some essential commodities, like rice and sugar, have been exported in the past and are being exported also perhaps in the present and now comes some kind or variety of oilseeds, what is the paramount consideration before the Government in this matter—whether it is the satisfaction of the primary needs of the poor and half-starved Indian

consumer or the acquisition of foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The balance of advantages, namely, that the nation has to earn foreign exchange as well as see that the consumer's primary needs are met. Continuously this balance has to be exercised in favour of both the aspects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Every State has its own cooking medium, if I may use that expression, like, vanaspati, Kotogem, mustard oil, groundnut oil and other things. Now, the Government is importing so many thousand tons of soyabean oil. May I know if the Government has assessed the habits of some State or different States whether they would be prepared to use soyabean oil and, if they are not prepared to use soyabean oil, how it would be dumped upon those people?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no dumping involved at all. By years of experience and utilisation of soya bean oil in our own country in the manufacture of vanaspati, we have found it to be a very nutritive oil for this purpose. It is not the first time that we are importing it. The House can rest assured that all these factors plus the habits of the people and the percentage of the nutritive element in different oils have been fully taken into account.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the Ministry that in West Bengal mustard oil has totally disappeared and the West Bengal Government has asked for the supply of sufficient quantity of mustardseed from the Centre? Has the Government supplied it up till now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Centre does not posses any mustardseed. But certainly we have made it more possible for the West Bengal Government. They wanted to import some mustardseed from Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. We made it possible for them. The Chief Minister also requested for some import of coconut oil. We allowed that also. All possible help is being rendered.

श्री अचल सिंह : देश में जो आयल सीड्स की खपत कम हो रही है उसको देखते हुए क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आयल सीड्स का एक्सपोर्ट किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : इसका जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय ने दो दफ़े दे दिया ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quantities of export depend upon the total needs and total availability.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The hon. Minister just stated that all measures will be taken for meeting the shortfalls. What is the estimation of shortfalls for these oilseeds?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as the shortfall over the previous year is concerned, the production this year at least is estimated to be higher than the last year. That is all I can say about that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Scooters

***573. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers in various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government working in Delhi and at outside stations who were allotted scooters from Government quota during the last three quarters of this year;

(b) whether any machinery has been devised by Government to check that these Officers use vehicles allotted to them from Government quota for bonefide purposes to help them in the efficient discharge of official duties and not indulge in *benami* sale or transfer or other misuse; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 1,847 Nos.

(b) and (c). Allotment of scooters is made to the officers only if it is certified by their office that the possession of a vehicle by them will be in the public interest. To guard against benami sale etc., provision exists in the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, whereby no person can, before the expiry of one year from the date when a scooter was first purchased as a new scooter, sell or offer to sell it or enter into any other transaction involving the transfer of possession of the scooter to any other person, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing from the Controller or. in a State, an officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of that State.

Cement Factory in Khasi and Jaintia Hills

*579. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enquire into the feasibility of installing a cement factory in Khasi and Jaintia Hills where raw materials are in abundance;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that raw materials are supplied to East Pakistan from Khasi and Jaintia Hills for their cement factory in the district of Sylhet; and

(c) if so, when the contract in this behalf will terminate?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) A cement factory near Cherrapunji in Khasi-Jaintia Hills District of Assam is already being set up with an annual capacity of about 84,000 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mining lease granted in this behalf expired on 31st October 1964; the question of extension thereof is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Trade Delegation from U.S.S.R.

*583. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade degelation from the Soviet Union visited India during October, 1964;

(b) if so, the matters discussed with them; and

(c) the result of those talks?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A Soviet Trade Delegation headed by Mr. B. A. Borisov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, U.S.S.R. visited India between the 13th October, and 18th November, 1964.

(b) The Soviet Trade Delegation had discussions with the Indian Delegation which was led by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, to review the progress of Indo-Soviet Trade during 1964 and further progress to be made during 1965.

(c) Both sides viewed with satisfaction during discussions, the progress of trade between the two countries during 1964. It is estimated that the volume of Indo-Soviet Trade will amount to Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 crores (each way) during 1964 and during 1965, there will be an increase of about 50 per cent over the 1964 level; the anticipated level of India's export to U.S.S.R. will be about Rs. 125 crores in 1955 *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 40 crores

as compared to the exports in 1964 and there will be a corresponding increase in India's imports from U.S.S.R.

Cost of Export Credit

*584. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to advise on ways and means of reducing the cost of export credit in the context of the country's export drive has submitted its report;

(b) the ways and means suggested by the Committee for reducing the cost of export credit; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government in the light of the Committee's report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee have examined the question of cost of export credit in all its ramifications and have made several important recommendations to bring down its cost. In the main, they have recommended that the "Rupee Export Bill Scheme" should be placed on a permanent footing and extended to cover:

(i) bills drawn in all other currencies, and

(ii) pre-shipment export finance.

The Committee have also recommended a ceiling on short-term post-shipment and pre-shipment export credit of 1 per cent and 1½ per cent above the Bank rate, respectively. Similar ceilings have been proposed in respect of medium term export finance.

(c) The recommendations are being examined by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Bank's Associations.

Sale of Finished Steel Products

*585. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the broad principles laid down by Government for the appointment of registered stockists and authorised dealers in the principal cities in the country for the sale of finished steel products manufactured both by the private and public sector steel industry within the framework of the Joint Plant Committee scheme; and

(b) the manner in which applications in this behalf are required to be made and to whom?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Registered stockists for iron and steel are appointed by the Iron and Steel Controller, after inviting and considering the recommendations of the State Governments concerned. A formal application (in the prescribed form) is then obtained by the Iron and Steel Controller from the parties concerned. The following aspects are taken into consideration before appointments are made:

(i) whether the area in which the appointment of a stockist is to be made is unserved or underserved;

(ii) whether the applicant is financially sound and whether income-tax and other Government dues are being paid regularly;

(iii) whether the applicant has proper godown/storage facilities; and

(iv) whether there will be an economic turnover of business.

After 1st March, 1964 the system of controlled and registered stockists has been retained only for the controlled categories of steel and stands

abolished in so far as the "free" categories of steel are concerned. Any person is now free to trade in steel and can place indents on the Joint Plant Committee, Re-rollers, or other dealers in these free categories, in accordance with the stipulations laid down by them.

The Main Producers and/or the Joint Plant Committee are free to appoint "authorised dealers" in respect of the free categories. The Joint Plant Committee have yet to lay down the principles/procedures regarding the appointmtnt of "authorised dealers".

Kisan Specials

*586. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to revive "Kisan Specials" which were suspended after the Chinese invasion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many specials were arranged since the above decision was taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The ban on the running of special trains for kisans, students etc. which was imposed in October, 1962 with a view to conserving locomotives, line capacity and coaching stock for meeting the requirements connected with the national emergency, was lifted in March, 1964 consequent upon the stabilisation of the emergent movements.

(c) Since the removal of the ban in March, 1964 upto 31st October, 1964, one 'Kisan Special' has been run on requisition on Southern Railway in June, 1964.

Assistance to Exporters

*587. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selectivity committee appointed by the Board of Trade has suggested that export assistance should be restricted to selected exporters; and

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for selecting such exporters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3666/64].

The criteria laid down for selecting such exporters will not only be specific but also separate and distinct for each product or group of products. The criteria and rule of registration will be formulated by the Export Promotion Councils concerned. The criteria may be based on all or any of the following aspects:

(i) Installed capacity and actual production;

(ii) Quantum of domestic and export turnover;

(iii) Quality specifications of the product including inspection and testing facilities;

(iv) Record of commercial disputes; and

(v) Overseas business contact.

The report is under consideration.

Amenities for Passengers on S.E. Railway

1519. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1963-64 for providing amenities for passengers at Bhadrak, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Cuttack, Khurda Road, Bhubaneswar and Puri Railway stations on the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the nature of amenities provided, station-wise; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the same purpose during the current financial year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Rs. 2,03,000.

(b) As detailed in statement.

(c) Rs. 4,06,000.

STATEMENT

Name of station	Nature of Amenities
1. Bhadrak . .	. Provision of overhead hydrants.
2. Jajpur—Keonjhar Road	. (*i*) Provision of cover over foot overbridge.
	(*ii*) Provision of urinal.
3. Cuttack	(*i*) 8" dia. Tube-well.
	(*ii*) I.R.S. type platform cover.
	(*iii*) Approach Road to Goods shed.
	(*iv*) Low level platform.
4. Khurda Road	. (*i*) Additional passenger platform.
	(*ii*) Cover over foot over bridge.
	(*iii*) Provision of 10 reinforced concrete benches.
5. Bhubaneswar .	(*i*) Passenger platform.
	(*ii*) A new station building at Bhubaneswar which will include the following amenities is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,56,186/-.
	(*a*) Approach Road.
	(*b*) 3rd class waiting hall for men and women with lavatories.
	(*c*) Upper class waiting room for gents and ladies with lavatories.
	(*d*) Refreshment rooms including kitchen, pantry, stores and canteen.
6. Puri	(*i*) Circulating area, watering arrangement and latrine.
	(*ii*) Vegetarian Refreshment room.
	(*iii*) Improvements to Goods shed approach road.

बम्बई सेक्शन की नेरल-माथेरन लाइन

1520. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई सेक्शन की नेरल-माथेरान रेलवे लाइन बरसात में यातायात के लिये बन्द रहती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सुधार के क्या उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह रेलवे लाइन एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से गुजरती है जहां औसतन लगभग 500 सेन्टीमीटर वर्षा होती है जिसकी वजह से रेलवे लाइन के किनारे जमीन खिसकने की बहुत-सी घटनायें होती रहती हैं । जब वर्षा होती है या आकाश में बादल छाये रहते हैं, तो घना कुहरा छा जाने के कारण बहुत थोड़ी दूर तक दिखाई देता है । लाइन में

भारी-चढ़ाव-उतार के कारण इंजनों के फिसलने और फंस जाने की भी संभावना रहती है। इसलिए सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बरसात के मौसम में यह लाइन यातायात के लिये बन्द कर दी जाती है।

(ग) बरसात के मौसम में इस क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करके सुरक्षित यात्रा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करना अत्यन्त खर्चीला है। इसलिए सरकार वर्तमान व्यवस्था को ही जारी रखना चाहती है।

बम्बई डिवीजन में स्टेशनों का पुनर्नवीकरण

1521. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में जिन स्टेशनों का पुनर्नवीकरण किया गया है उनकी संख्या पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में पुनर्नवीकृत रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या से कम है ;

(ख) क्या दोनों रेलों के बम्बई डिवीजन में यात्रियों की संख्या में कोई अन्तर है; और

(ग) क्या मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में कुछ और स्टेशनों का पुनर्नवीकरण करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। चालू योजना की अवधि में न तो पश्चिम रेलवे के और न मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन में किसी स्टेशन के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया गया है। लेकिन इन दोनों रेलों के बम्बई डिवीजन के बहुत-से स्टेशनों पर यात्री-सुविधा के अनेक काम किये गये हैं। ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या मध्य रेलवे पर 45 है और पश्चिम रेलवे पर 84।

(ख) जी हां। मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन की अपेक्षा पश्चिम रेलवे के उपनगरी सेक्शन पर यातायात अधिक है।

(ग) मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिवीजन के किसी स्टेशन के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

बम्बई के पास पश्चिम रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे के बीच रेल सम्बन्ध

1522. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे के बीच बम्बई शहर में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और जलगांव-सूरत सम्बन्ध काफी दूरी पर है ;

(ख) क्या एक नई रेलवे लाइन के द्वारा दिवा को डहाणु के साथ जोड़ने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण कब किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) इस समय पश्चिम और मध्य रेलों की लाइनें बम्बई शहर में दो जगहों पर मिलती हैं, एक दादर में और दूसरे किंग्स सर्किल से होकर मध्य रेलवे के वडाला स्टेशन और पश्चिम रेलवे के माहिम स्टेशन के बीच। इसके बाद इन दो रेलों की लाइनें जलगांव और सूरत के बीच मिलती हैं। बम्बई से सूरत 260 किलोमीटर और जलगांव लगभग 420 किलोमीटर दूर है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Kandla Free Trade Zone

1523. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first free trade zone at Kandla will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January 1965;

(b) the main objectives in establishing this zone from the commercial point of view; and

(c) the nature of industries to be set up in the zone?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Prime Minister has been requested to make it convenient to visit Kandla for inauguration of the Kandla Free Trade Zone in January or February 1965 at his early convenience and his approval is awaited.

(b) The Free Trade Zone at Kandla is being set up in an enclosed area of half a square mile. The main objectives in establishing the Zone are:

(i) to promote Indian Exports and earn foreign exchange; and

(ii) to bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed at Kandla port.

(c) Export-oriented industries only will be permitted to be set up in the Zone. The types of industries that have so far been approved for establishment in the Zone are indicated below:

Ready-made garments, Embroidery and cut works, Stainless Steel Utensils, P.V.C. Electrical Wires and Cables, Bicycle components, Umbrella parts and Umbrellas, Pharmaceutical products, Multiwall paper, Exercise and Accounts Books, Synthetic essential oils, Perfumes, Sports Goods, Tea bagging and Plastic bangles etc., etc.

2 DKS Shuttle from Delhi to Rohtak

1524. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations to extend the 2 DKS shuttle from Delhi to Rohtak;

(b) if so, the difficulties which are causing hindrance in its extension; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to overcome those difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Representations have been received suggesting extension of 2 DKS Delhi Safdarjang-Shakurbasti shuttle upto Rohtak. The proposed extension has not been found justified on consideration of traffic requirements as 2 DKS Shuttle which arrives at Shakurbasti at 18.50 hours, is preceded by 1 DR Up Delhi-Rohtak shuttle (Shakurbasti departure 18.16 hours) and followed by 341 Up Delhi-Ferozepore Passenger (Shakurbasti departure 19.28 hours). Passengers travelling by 2 DKS Shuttle from New Delhi side can avail of 341 Up Delhi-Ferozepore Passenger with a change either at Delhi-Kishanganj or Shakurbasti for their onward journey towards Rohtak.

Besides, there are certain operational difficulties militating against the proposed extension. The question of overcoming these difficulties can only arise if there is any justification for the extension of this shuttle.

Delhi Rohtak Passenger Trains

1525. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no passenger train from Delhi for Rohtak side in between 11.10 and 16.45 hours, a gap of nearly six hours;

(b) whether Government have received representations to start an additional train in between 14.00 hours and 15-00 hours from Delhi Main Station towards Rohtak to abridge the above gap; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and when this train will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, except on Saturdays when 1 DR Up Delhi-Rohtak Shuttle leaves Delhi at 15.10 hours.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal has been examined but found neither justified on traffic

requirements nor operationally feasible.

जौनपुर–सुल्तानपुर–लखनऊ सेक्शन

1526. **श्री रणजय सिंह :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के जौनपुर-सुल्तानपुर-लखनऊ सेक्शन में कोई तेज गाड़ी चलाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) क्या इस सैक्शन में सभी स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वे किन-किन स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ङ) बाकी स्टेशनों पर कब तक उनकी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख): जी नहीं । इसके अलावा, तेज गाड़ी चलाने का न तो कोई औचित्य है और न ऐसा करना परिचालन की दृष्टि से सम्भव है ।

(ग) जी हां । इस सैक्शन के सभी स्टेशनों पर रेलवे कंट्रोल टैलीफोन लगे हैं और उनके आस-पास के क्रासिंग स्टेशन टेलीग्राफ सर्किट से जुड़े हैं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Spinning Mills

1528. **Shri M. P. Swamy:**
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri Reddiar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madras for establishing spinning mills in the Co-operative Sector;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these mills are proposed to be established; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to implement the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 9 licences for setting up spinning units of 12,000 spindles each in the Co-operative Sector in Madras have already been issued during the Third Plan period. No fresh proposals have been received from the Government of Madras.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Corruption Cases on S. Railway

1529. **Shri M. P. Swamy:**
Shri Reddiar:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) number of corruption cases detected against the railway employees during 1964 on Southern Railway Division-wise;

(b) the nature of such cases; and

(c) the nature of punishments awarded in the detected cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3667/64].

Export of Tobacco

1530. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tobacco exported during 1963-64 from Andhra Pradesh in particular and the country as a whole in general; and

(b) the total foreign exchange earned in each case during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The

total quantity of tobacco exported from India during 1963-64 was 66.5 Million Kgs. valued at Rs. 22.49 crores.

Separate Statewise figures of exports are not available and hence it is not possible to give the share of Andhra Pradesh in the total quantity of tobacco exported during 1963-64.

Chain Pulling on Amroha-Hapur Section

1531. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the area around Amroha in Uttar Pradesh pull the chains of the trains between Amroha and Hapur at several places;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students threaten to beat the ticket collector if he advises them not to do so; and

(c) the reason therefor and steps being taken to prevent such happenings in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There have been a number of cases of chain pulling by students in this area.

(b) Yes.

(c) The alarm chain is pulled by the students mostly for detraining near their villages.

A meeting was held by the Northern Railway with the Government of U.P. as a result of which the State Government have issued orders to the Police authorities to restore law and order. The General Manager and the Chief Commercial Superintendent of the Northern Railway also met the Chief Minister, U.P., who has promised full co-operation. Magisterial checks with sufficient police force are also being arranged.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

1532. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of Industrial Estates for Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan and the number of estates sanctioned; and

(b) the number of estates presently working in Andhra Pradesh (with the stations) and number of estates which have remained unallotted?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) Allocation . . .	Rs. 220 lakhs
No. of estates sanctioned during the III Plan period . .	Fourteen
(b) (i) Industrial Estates functioning as on 31-3-64	1. Sanathnagar 2. Vijayawada 3. Visakhapatnam 4. Nandyal 5. Warangal 6. Samalkot In addition, two Industrial Estates, *i.e.*, Chandulal Baradari and Cuddapah sanctioned by the State Government are stated to be also functioning.

(ii) According to the information furnished by the State Government, 13 (Thirteen) Industrial Estates were under construction as on 31-3-1964 but no allotments had been made in respect of any shed or plot in these Estates by that date.

S. E. Railway Employees suffering from T.B.

1533. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway employees on the South Eastern Railway suffering from T. B. during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the number of family members of those employees suffering from T. B. during the same period;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given or is proposed to be given to those employees or their family members during the same period for their treatment; and

(d) if so, the total amount given or proposed to be given for the same purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

	1962-63	1963-64
(a)	1096	1142
(b)	1041	1054
(c)	Yes	Yes

(d) The total expenditure incurred on treatment including payments as financial assistance is as follows:

1962-63	1963-64
Rs. 7,04,811	Rs. 7,68,650.

Coal Fines Pailletising Plant

1534. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.S. firm has offered to set up a coal fines pailletising plant in the Jharia and Raniganj coal fields and to guarantee the export of the coal-fines;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant; and

(c) the main terms of the offer?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir; we have not received any such offer.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

नई लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण

1535. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व कुछ नई ब्रांच लाइनों के लिये सर्वेक्षण किये जाने पर भी बाद में वहां लाइनें नहीं बिछाई गईं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) पिछड़े इलाकों में और देश के उन भागों में जहां इस समय रेल नहीं जाती नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) आमतौर पर नयी लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण यह जानने के लिये किया जाता है कि लाइन बनाना व्यावहारिक है या नहीं, उसकी आवश्यकता क्या है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से उसका संचालन लाभप्रद होगा या नहीं। इन सभी पहलुओं से सावधानीपूर्वक सवक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच करने के बाद और उपलब्ध साधनों के आधार पर ही किसी लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में निर्णय किया जाता है। इसलिए यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि जितनी लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है, उन सभी लाइनों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता। स्वतंत्रता मिलने से पहले नयी लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे, लेकिन उन लाइनों का निर्माण इसलिए नहीं हुआ क्योंकि या तो वे अलाभप्रद पायी गयीं या रकम की कमी थी।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में रेलवे के विकास का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उसमें निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक प्रायोजनाओं, बन्दरगाह की सुविधाओं के विस्तार, ज्ञात खनिज और प्राकृतिक साधनों के उपयोग, सामरिक महत्व और रेलों की अपनी परिचालन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों और देश के जिन भागों का अभी आर्थिक विकास नहीं हुआ है और जहां अभी रेलवे लाइनें नहीं हैं, वहां नई लाइनों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता के प्रति सरकार स्वभावतः जागरूक है। लेकिन जब तक नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध साधन सीमित हैं, तब तक निर्माण के लिए केवल वे लाइनें चुनी जायेंगी, जिन्हें देश के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गयी है। साधनों की उपलब्धि में सुधार होने पर रेलों को अपनी लाइन का विस्तार करने में बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी ताकि जिन क्षेत्रों में रेलवे की सुविधा अभी नहीं दी जा सकी है, वहां भी रेलवे लाइन पहुंच जाये।

Chittaranjan Manufactured Locomotives

1536. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made for finding markets abroad for locomotives manufactured at Chittaranjan;

(b) if so, the markets surveyed so far; and

(c) whether those countries have any demand for such locomotives?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are manufacturing steam and electric locomotives. There is hardly any demand for steam locomotives in foreign countries. The facilities for the production of electric locomotives are still being developed, so as to progressively increase the manufacturing capacity for meeting the requirements of the Indian Railways. The export of electric locomotives can be considered only when the manufacturing capacity has increased sufficiently to fully meet the internal requirements of the country and an exportable surplus can be made available.

Indian Bureau of Mines

1537. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to review the working of the Indian Bureau of Mines; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bureau is not keeping developmental tempo best suited to the industry?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Indian Bureau of Mines has been carrying out the task of detailed investigations assigned to it in connection with various development projects, to the extent of its capacity, which is necessarily determined by the available personnel and equipment

उत्तर रेलवे में अनियमित पदोन्नतियां

1538. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में स्टेशन मास्टरों और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टरों से भिन्न कर्मचारियों के मामले में कुछ अनियमित पदोन्नतियों के मामले उनकी जानकारी में आये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में ये शिकायतें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच कराई है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कुछ मामलों की सूचना मिली है। उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

देहरादून जाने वाली मसूरी एक्सप्रेस

1539. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से देहरादून जाने वाली मसूरी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को बरास्ता गजरोला और बिजनोर ले जाने के बारे में अभ्यावेदन हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन परिचालन की दृष्टि से ऐसा करना संभव नहीं पाया गया।

निर्यात संवर्द्धन

1540. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात संवर्द्धन के लिए कुछ और उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). लोक सभा में 11 दिसम्बर, 1964 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1269 के उत्तर में संलग्न विवरण में उल्लिखित उपायों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात साख तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम ने निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए कच्चा माल आयात करने को सुगम बनाने हेतु हाल ही में निर्यातकों के लिए आवर्तक विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण नामक एक योजना की घोषणा की है। योजना की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया ,देखिये संख्या LT-3668/64]**

Import of Earth Movers

1541. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam.**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent in the import of earth movers during the period from 1961 upto 31st March, 1964;

(b) whether the requirement of the States has been assessed; and

(c) if so, what is the annual requirement?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The value of imports of earth moving equipment such as Dozers, Earth Shifting machinery and Excava-

tors, during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 has been as under:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dozers (including angle dozers bull dozers push dozers, trail dozers, trail builders and road builders)	8,46,000	20,56,000	59,83,000
2. Earth shifting machinery, such as Motor graders, scrapers, etc.	1,44,32,000	1,74,44,000	5,20,92,000
3. Excavators	90,47,000	78,89,000	98,47,000

(b) and (c). The requirements of earth moving equipment State-wise have not been assessed. However, the demand for such equipment for the country as a whole by the end of the Third Plan period has been assessed as under:

1. Crawler Tractors	600 Nos. per annum.
2. Dumpers and scrapers	600 Nos. per annum.
3. Excavators	125 Nos. per annum.

Licensing of Industrial Undertakings

1542. Shri K. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend the procedure for registration and licensing of industrial undertakings as laid down under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the scope of application of the revised procedure for licensing as notified in the Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1964 to the various Industries in the matter of foreign exchange and supply of raw materials?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Government have had under consideration for some time the question of streamlining the registration and licensing procedures to assist in the speedy setting up of additional industrial capacity. In September 1963, Government appointed a Committee known as the Industries Development Procedures Committee to go into this question and make suitable recommendations. Following the recommendations of the Committee, the licensing procedure has been streamlined and, among other things, the application forms prescribed under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 have been suitably revised. Copies of the Committee's Report giving the Committee's recommendations and Government's decisions thereon have already been placed in the Parliament library.

2. Government have also granted exemption under section 23B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to all industrial undertakings, except those engaged in coal, powerloom, roller flour mill, oil seed crushing, vanaspati, leather and matches, which have fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs, from the requiremnt of obtaining any rgistration or licnce under the Act. These units

are now required to get themselvs registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, Textile Commissioner or other appropriate Central Government agency.

(c) Government announcement in the notification dated the 13th January, 1964, related mainly to the introduction of the 'letter of intent' concept and provision for simultaneous clearance of the terms of foreign collaboration, application for import of capital equipment and for the issue of capital in respect of certain industries which were recommended by the Industries Development Procedure Committee to be treated as 'key' industries.

Export of Spices

1543. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 384 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme furnished by the Spices Export Promotion Council regarding the promotion of export of spices has since been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is expected to be finalised early.

Defective Lights and Fans in Bogies

1544. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late there have been scores of complaints against the defective lights and fans in the bogies of the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There has not been any sudden increase in the number of complaints about defective lights and fans. Some complaints have, however, been recently received and these have been attended to.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all concerned and every effort is being made to maintain train lighting equipment in trains in good working order. At times, however, the maintenance of electrical equipment suffers as a result of thefts, but when such cases are noticed, necessary action is taken to rectify the same as quickly as possible. Preventive steps are also taken with a view to avoiding the thefts as far as possible.

Pricing of Steel

1545. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron and Steel Advisory Council which met in the last week of November recommended any modifications in Government's policy on pricing of steel for controlled and decontrolled items, and distribution of steel; and

(b) if so, what were the Council's main recommendations and what decisions Government have taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). At the meeting of Iron and Steel Advisory Council held in November 1963, the Report of the Raj Committee was generally discussed. No recommendations, as such, were made at that time with regard to any modifications in Government's policy of pricing and distribution of steel. Government's decisions in this regard subsequently were announced on the 1st March, 1964.

Lower Productivity of Cloth Mill Workers

1546. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the result of

a recent study by the Indian cotton Mills Federation revealing the lower productivity of an Indian worker in spinning and weaving mills as compared to his counter-part in the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this lower productivity of an average Indian worker; and

(c) the steps contemplated to increase the productivity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for the lower productivity of an average Indian worker as compared to his counterpart in the U.S.A. are differences in the level of technology employed, the standards of management, condition of machinery and its maintenance, differences in the training of workers, the level of wages and in comes, working conditions in the industry and other social and historical factors. The need for rehabilitation and modernisation of the industry has been kept in view, and assistance is given to the industry to meet these requirements. In regard to other aspects such as training of workers and adoption of modern methods of management, efforts are being made to introduce them to the extent possible in Indian conditions.

U.S. Aid for Mining Projects

1547. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some loan assistance has been sought from the U.S. Agency for International Development for four mining projects including Singrauli-I, Umrer, Singrauli-III and West Bokaro; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.S. Agency for International Development has not agreed to give assistance for these projects for the present.

Export of Leather and Textile goods

1548. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great market for Indian leather and textile goods in Hungary and other East European countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to explore the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes Sir. There is a good market for Indian cotton textiles in Hungary and other East European countries but so far leather goods have been exported in appreciable quantities only to U.S.S.R. and Hungary.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3669/64].

Export of Ground-nut Oil

1549. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 387 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the ban on the export of Groundnut Oil has any effect on the prices of Oil in the local market; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The ban on export of groundnut oil did not have any effect on its price because only a small quantity of groundnut oil is exported outside the country as compared to the huge internal production and consumption.

Handloom Industry

1550. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms now working in the country (State-wise);

(b) the quantity of mill yarn reserved for the handloom industry during 1962-63 and 1963-64 (State-wise);

(c) the quantity of Italian silk imported during the above period and reserved for handloom industry (State-wise); and

(d) the ex-mill rate for each variety charged from the handloom industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of handlooms registered in the different States is given in the statement placed in Libarary [See No. LT-3670(i)/64].

(b) Under the All India Yarn Distribution Scheme, 20662 bales of cotton yarn are allotted to the handloom industry each year. State-wise allocation of Cotton Yarn is shown in the Statement placed in Library. [See No. LT-3670(ii)/64].

(c) No silk was imported from Italy during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(d) The ex-mill prices of yarn for the handloom industry is given in the Statement [placed in Library, See No. LT-3670(iii)/64]. Apex Societies and Associations of exporters get the yarn at ex-mill rates while associations of master-weavers get it at ex-mill rates plus 1 per cent.

Iron ore and Manganese Ore

1551. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the rate fixed for the iron ore and manganese ore respectively on F.O.B.T. and R.O.B.T. for each port;

(b) the special reasons for giving preferential rates to Dalmia and Company in Bellary district; and

(c) how much business has been transacted through mine owners directly and through big businessmen respectively by the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Purchase price paid by the Corporation in respect of iron ore varies from grade to grade and transaction to transaction. So far as Manganese ore is concerned no rates have been fixed on FOBT or FOB basis.

(c) The Corporation has entered into contracts with mine owners for 7.1 million tons of iron ore and with others for 1.73 million tons for supply during 1964-65. The first preference is given only to mine-owners. In the case of manganese ore the Corporation, during 1964-65, entered into purchase contracts with mine-owners and mine-owners who are also shippers for 10.70 lakh tons and with others for 1.40 lakh tons for direct export and for export under barters canalised through the Corporation.

Manganese Factory at Sondur

1552. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state

(a) whether any licence has been given to the ex-ruler of Condu in Mysore State to start a manganese factory at Sondur; and

(b) if so, whether he has started the manganese factory as per conditions of the licence?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the licence granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to Messrs Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores (Private) Limited, for setting up a new undertaking at Hospet for the manufacture of about 36,000 tonnes per annum of high grade manganese slag, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, silico-manganese and pig iron. The unit has not yet gone into production.

Instant Tea

1553. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the production of instant tea in India; and

(b) which companies are engaged in the venture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). M/s Tata-Finlay have set up a plant in Kerala for the manufacture of Instant Tea which is expected to go into commercial production soon. Also M/s Food Specialities Ltd., Delhi have recently been permitted to raise fresh capital for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Instant Tea.

Export of Identical Products

1554. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramaswamy Mudalair Committee on a selective approach to export trade has recommended the formation of consortia of exporters for the sale of identical or complementary products to overseas markets;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon; and

(c) the other main recommendations made by the Committee and Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3666/64]. The Board of Trade to whom the report has been submitted decided at its meeting in Madras last week to elicit the views of the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, and other important trade organisations. The report will be considered by the Board of Trade at its next meeting in February, 1965.

Ancillary Industries Around Durgapur

1555. { **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** / **Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study group visited Durgapur to assess the potentialities of ancillary indusries to feed big industrial units in and around Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether the study group has completed its work and submitted its report to Government?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N Singh): (a) and (b). No special Study Group was sent to Durgapur recently to assess the potentialities of ancillary industries to feed big industrial units in and around Durgapur. In pursuance of the ancillary development work of the Central Small Industries Organisation, a meeting was convened at Durgapur in October 1964 under the Chairman of Shri T. R. Gupta, Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, who is also Chairman of the Regional Ancillary Sub-Committee for exploring possibilities of development of ancillary industries. The conclusions of this meeting will shortly be considered by the Ancillaries Sub-Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board.

Heavy Industries in U.P.

1556. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish certain heavy industries in the eastern region of U.P, and

(b) if so, the names of industries which will be set up?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). In so far as the Ministry of Industry and Supply are concerned, they do not have any proposal, at present, to establish any new heavy industry in the Public Sector in the eastern region of U.P. during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan. Several new projects are likely to be undertaken in the public sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan, but no decision on their location has so far been taken. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the location of any one of these new projects in the eastern region of U.P.

Expansion of TISCO

1557. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 467 on the 11th September, 1964, and state:

(a) whether Government received the specific proposals from M/s Tata and Steel Company Ltd., for the expansion of its Jamshedpur Works;

(b) if so, the estimated rise in production which is proposed by the company; and

(c) whether Government have indicated their decision in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). M/s Tata Iron and Steel Co., are at present considering the preparation of detailed studies for further expansion of their Jamshedpur steelworks. The probable size of the expansion of the plant is not yet quite clear. The Government have approved, in principle, the expansion of the plant by a million tonnes A final decision in this regard will be taken only after the detailed study for the expansion is complete.

Delay in Receipt of Railway Parcels Booked to Delhi

1558. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parcels booked to New Delhi and Delhi main railway stations from different railway stations on the Central, Southern and South Eastern Railways are not being received within the target time and the traffic has been considerably diverted to the private road transport; and

(b) if so, the steps the Railway Administration are taking for the quick transportation of the parcels from these stations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Delay in Receipt of Railway Parcels Booked to Delhi

A test check regarding movement of parcels traffic to Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations from stations on Central, Southern and South Eastern Railways has indicated that the bulk of parcels traffic is being received within target time. The position is, in fact, better this year than last year. While the test check indicated that in 1963, 87.1 per cent was received within target time, in 1964 this percentage is 89.6.

The more important steps taken for quick transportation of parcels are:—

(i) Provision of adequate number of parcel vans;

(ii) Running of special trains between important pairs of stations where traffic is heavy;

(iii) Attaching of Bogie parcel vans to fast passenger, mail or Express trains wherever

feasible for quick clearance of parcels;

(iv) Speeding up movement of parcels by attaching heavier type of locomotives to passenger trains enabling clearance of a larger number of parcel vans;

(v) Increasing the frequency of the Southern Express between Madras and Delhi from bi-weekly to five days in a week, has assisted in prompt clearance of traffic from stations on Southern and Central Railways to Delhi and New Delhi; and

(vi) For the clearance of seasonal traffic, programmes are chalked out in advance in consultation with trade and these have been effective in ensuring adequate and prompt clearance.

No instances of diversion of parcel traffic to road on this account has come to the notice of the Railway Administrations.

Exports of Walnuts to Czechoslovakia

1559. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Czechoslovakia have shown interest in the import of walnuts from India and whether any agreement to that effect has been signed; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported so far and which of the States have shared in this supply?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Czechoslovakia have shown interest in this item and there is a specific provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for the export of walnuts. There has, however, been no actual export so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Weaving Fabrics

1560. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to allow rayon yarn manufacturing units to instal capacity for weaving fabrics as well; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Government propose allowing man made fibre and filament producing units to instal a limited number of powerlooms with a view to enable them to test their own products and to export the fabrics in order to step up export earnings.

Export Promotion Council for Handloom Product

1561. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1700 on the 3rd October, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the constitution of an Export Promotion Council for handloom products have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The details of the Export Promotion Council for Handloom goods are being finalised.

Special Trains during Puja Holidays

1562. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of special trains had to be run by the various Railway Administrations during the last Puja Holidays; and

(b) if so, the number thereof as compared to that in the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes

(b) During the Puja Holidays this year, a total of 31 special trains were run as compared to 28 during 1963. In addition, this year 30 special trians were run on the suburban sections in the Calcutta area on the Eastern Railway for clearing the Puja rush.

New Coke Oven Plant Ramgarh (Bokaro Area)

1563. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Coal Development Corporation has proposed to set up a new coke oven plant at Ramgarh Bokaro area; and

(b) if so, the expected capacity of the new plant?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The National Coal Development Corporation is considering a proposal, in consultation with the Central Fuel Research Institute, to set up a coke oven plant in the Ramgarh-Bokaro area with an input capacity of about 1 to 1.5 milion tonnes per year. The proposal, however, is in a very preliminary stage. Bulk samples of Ramgarh coal have been sent to the Central Fuel Research Institute for carrying out tests in order to determine its suitability for high temperature carbonisation.

Leipzig Fair

1564. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any invitation has been received from the German Democratic Republic for the display of Indian Industrial goods on a bigger scale than before in the forthcoming Leipzig spring Fair; and

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been made of the amount of goods to be displayed at the Fair?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An invitation has been received from the German Democratic Republic to participate in the Leipzig Spring Far-1965-emphasizing a prominent display of industrial and technical goods.

(b) Yes, Sir. An estimate in terms of the floor area to be occupied by the exhibits has been made. It comes to about 1300 sq. meters.

Helsinki Fair

1565. **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received in regard to the performance of the Indian Pavilion at Helsinki Fair;

(b) the extent to which business has been secured as a result of the Indian show at the fair; and

(c) the details of the business in progress?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. It was reported as one of the best and most popular Pavilions in the Fair.

(b) Business to the tune of Rs. 3,85,000/- was negotiated during the Fair, for items such as cotton and handlom textiles, animal hair, spectacle frames etc.

(c) Negotiations are in progress for woollen textiles, sports goods, tinned fruits and juices, amplifiers, woollen knitwear, handicrafts, children toys, porcelein-ware etc. A proposal for package deal worth Rs. 43 lakhs for supply of tea, spices, tobacco, cotton

textiles, jute manufactures, handloom, handicrafts, linseed etc. against the import of newsprint, paper, plywood etc. was also offered.

Industrial Estates

1566. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates (rural as well as urban) sanctioned for the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the number of such estates which are a backlog of the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the number of such states which have been fully occupied so far and are working, State-wise; and

(d) the number of estates which are lying idle?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

सिगनलरों के वेतनक्रम

1567. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रु० 205–280 और 250–380 के वेतनक्रमों में केवल 5 प्रतिशत सिगनलरों को भते करना रेलवे विभागों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में टेलीग्राफ सिगनलरों के पदों के वितरण के लिये तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री द्वारा संसद् में फरवरी, 1956 में की गई घोषणा और दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के विरुद्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसे दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

हैड सिगनलरों के वेतन क्रम

1568. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैड सिगनलस के वेतन क्रमों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को अभी तक पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कब तक इन सिफारिशों को पूरी तरह से लागू किया जायेगा?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, केवल उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर।

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे पर 200–300 रुपये (सी पी सी) के वेतन मान में प्रधान सिगनलरों के पदों का सृजन करने और उन्हें चुनाव पदों की कोटि में रखने में कुछ तकनीकी अठिनाइयां सामने आयी थीं। चूंकि अब ये कठिनाइयां दूर हो गयी हैं इसलिए इन सिफारिशों को अमल में लाया जा रहा है पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर प्रवरता सूची(seniority lists की छान बीन की जा रही है।

(ग) लगभग 3 महीनों में।

रेलवे अस्पताल, कोटा में, मरीजों की खुराक

1569. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के पश्चिम रेलवे अस्पताल में मरीजों को सिर्फ चार रोटियां दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल चार रोटियों से मरीज भूखा रह जाता है; और

(ग) क्या चपातियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जायेगी या नियमों में संशोधन किया जायेगा, और यदि हां, तो कब से?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी नहीं। एक मरीज को दिन और रात के भोजन में चावल के साथ चार-चार चपातियां और बिना चावल के पांच-पांच चपातियां दी जाती हैं। सवेरे नाश्ते पर चाय के साथ एक परोठा दिया जाता है। एक वालिग मरीज को प्रतिदिन कुल 16 औंस खाद्यान्न दिया जाता है। इसमें 2 औंस चावल शामिल है, जो मांगने पर दिया जाता है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) आहार की एक संशोधित सूची जल्द लागू की जायेगी।

रेलवे वर्कशाप, कोटा, में श्रमिक

1570. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (पश्चिम रेलवे) की रेलवे वर्कशाप में इस्पात पिघलाने और ढालने का काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को काले चश्मे और निर्धारित वर्दियां नहीं दी जाती जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य विभागों में काम करने वाले उसी प्रकार के श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध की जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) कोटा रेलवे वर्कशाप में इस्पात पिघलाने और ढालने का काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को प्रतिवर्ष जो वर्दियां और बचाव के उपस्कर दिये जाते हैं, उनका विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

( ) क्यूपोला पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी	नीली ड्रिल के पायजामे	2
	टोपी	2
	लेगिंग	1 जोड़ा
	काला चश्मा	1 जोड़ा
(ii) पिघली-धातु ले जाने वाले कर्मचारी	नीली ड्रिल के पायजामे	2.
	टोपी	2
	लेगिंग	1 जोड़ा

इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे विभागों में ऐसे श्रमिकों को किस तरह के और कितने उपस्कर दिये जाते हैं।

Foreign Trade

1571. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact an International Team of trade experts is now visiting India on an invitation from the Government of India and this team is to study our export efforts and suggest improvements; and

(b) if so, from which countries these experts have come and what is their up-to-date assessment of our efforts to boost up our export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team consists of two members each from U.K., U.S., and Japan, and one from Italy, as follows:—

Mr. W. T. Pearce,
Mr. H. W. Vallender,
Dr. Robert J. Clark,
Mr. A. O. Stanley,
Mr. M. Katoh,
Mr. M. Yoshida,
Dr. E. Tosarelli

The team has not furnished its report yet.

Import of Dry Fruit from Afghanistan

1572. **Shri Yashpal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the tight stock position of dry fruits;

(b) if so, whether any action is contemplated to allow import of these fruits from Afghanistan and other countries on a larger scale; and

(c) whether steps would also be taken to see that these fruits are made available to people at cheap rates?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Imports of dry fruits from Iran and Afghanistan are being allowed every year under bilateral Trade Agreements with these countries. Larger imports of fruits including dry fruits have been permitted from Afghanistan during the current year as compared to the previous year. More than that, we can not afford to import because of our foreign exchange situation.

(c) There is no price control on dry fruits.

Magnesia content in Dolomite

1573. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent magnesia content has been found in the dolomite mined in the Hirri dolomite belt about 11 miles from Bilaspur (M.P); and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government propose to exploit and use these deposits?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hirri Mines, which were developed by Hindustan Steel Limited, have been supplying dolomite to their Steel Plants for use in steel making since 1959.

Mining Leases of Minerals

1574. **Shri Mohammad Elias**: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the policy which is being followed by the State Governments in granting renewals of mining leases in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 with regard to period of grant and other factors involved;

(b) whether there was any violation of this policy by any State Government; and

(c) if so, how many such cases occurred during the last ten years?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Renewal of Mining leases in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, is granted by the State Governments, with the approval of the Central Government, as laid down in proviso to section 8(2) of the said Act, provided the lessee has not committed any breach of the terms and conditions of the

lease and the area is not considered suitable for exploitation in the public sector. According to section 3(2) of the Act, a lease for coal, iron ore or bauxite *may be renewed* for a period upto 30 years and for other minerals upto 20 years. If, however, the circumstances attending a lease to be renewed so warrant, the State Government may renew the lease for a period shorter than the maximum prescribed in the Act.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Lahuripara-Rourkela Road

1575. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute pending between the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the Orissa Government with regard to the construction of a road between Lahuripara and Rourkela Steel town;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the dispute is likely to be settled and when the construction of the road will begin?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The question whether a portion of the Lahuripara-Dengura road should be treated as a "Public Road" or "Private Road", and if the former, to what extent Hindustan Steel Limited should be reimbursed in respect of the expenditure already incurred by them, is at present under consideration of the State Government.

रेलवे वर्कशाप, अमृतसर

1576. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमृतसर के रेलवे वर्कशाप में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे है ;

(ख) इन में से कितने पुराने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति हुई है ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में वर्षवार) व्यावसायिक तथा अन्य शिशिक्षुओं की संख्याकितनी थी ; और

(घ) व्यावसायिक शिशिक्षुओं को जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है इस पर सरकार ने उप क्त अवधि में प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) **2426**.

(ख) 710

(ग) और (घ). सूचना मंगायी जारही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Raj-Kharsawan-Chaibasa Railway Train

1577. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local train between Raj-Kharsawan and Chaibasa used to ply once to and from during forenoon and after-noon before the introduction of the present time-table;

(b) whether it is a fact that on Tuesdays and Sundays, there are big weekly markets causing rush in the trains; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Railway coaches are kept idle during the whole day at Raj-Kharsawan station, if so, the steps taken to utilise them for further services suitably between these two stations to connect Tata-Patna Express at Khandra Station?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag

Singh): (a) One pair of locals running between Raj-Kharswan and Chaibasa were cancelled with effect from 1-4-1964 due to poor patronisation. At present, Raj-Kharsawan-Chaibasa section is served by 2 pairs of trains which are considered adequate for the quantum and pattern of traffic on the section.

(b) Yes, but the accommodation available on the existing trains is sufficient to cope with the rush.

(c) The lie over period is utilised for attention to and the maintenance of the rake. Further, there is neither any traffic justification nor the requisite line capacity available for extending the Barajamda-Raj-Kharsawan Passenger trains to and from Kandra.

Over Bride at Raj-Kharsawan

1578. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that took place during the last five years while crossing the railway lines at Raj-Kharsawan from the southern side to the railway platform;

(b) whether it is a fact that the majority of railway staff quarters and the rest rooms for running staff have no access to the main railway station offices and platforms without having to cross the railway lines; and

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme to construct an over-bridge and when the project is likely to be executed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Nil.

(b) Most of railway quarters, as well as the running room are located on south side of the yard and the station building is on the north side. A level crossing at Howrah end of the yard provides access to the colony from the station side.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Export of Tea to Japan

1579. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board has decided to launch new schemes for promoting the export of Indian Tea to Japan; and

(b) if so, the main features of these schemes and the target that has been fixed for the export drive?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Tea Board is considering certain measures for promoting the export of Indian Tea to Japan.

Night Duty Allowance on Railways

1580. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Train Examiners working on passenger yards of the Northern Railway are not paid night duty allowance while the same is being paid to Eastern Railway employees of the same category;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Station Masters, Train Clerks and others working on passenger yards of the Northern Railway are being paid night duty allowance, while only TXR Staff is denied this allowance; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative the reasons for the same and whether Government will take steps to remove this anomaly and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Train Examiners working in Passenger Yards and examining Passenger Trains are not granted night duty allowance either on Eastern or on Northern Railway.

(b) and (c). In terms of the Government's decision, night duty allowance is to be given only to such categories of staff whose duty involves

continuous application to work during the whole of the night shift and *not* to night shifts in general. Accordingly, only such categories working on night shifts whose duty involves continuous (i.e. sustained mental application, have been declared eligible for the night duty allowance and for ensuring this wherever necessary, certain yardsticks have also been laid down.

Raid on Parcel Office, Delhi Station

1581. **Shri Omkar Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vigilance Department of the Northern Railway raided the outward parcel booking office, Delhi Main Railway Station on the 29th March, 1963 and found Government cash short with the staff concerned; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings against the official concerned are in progress.

Booking Clerks on Northern Railway

1582. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Booking Clerks after performing night duties get full day rest and night allowance, whereas Parcel Clerks of the same cadre are deprived of such facilities on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Both the Booking Clerks and Parcel Clerks are allowed rest as laid down under the Hours of Employment Regulations, whereas Night Duty allowance is given only to Booking Clerks.

(b) According to the Government's decision, Night Duty allowance is to be given only to such categories of staff whose duty involves continuous sustained mental application to work during the whole of the night shift and *not* to night shifts in general. Accordingly, only the Booking Clerks whose nature of duties fulfils the above criteria are eligible for the night shift duty allowance. Parcel Clerks do not satisfy the condition for the grant of the allowance.

Assets of Vigilance Directorate

1583. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain staff employed in the Vigilance Directorate in the Railway Board and Northern Railway Headquarters office are in possession of disproportionate assets;

(b) if so, whether these assets have been acquired by them after joining the Vigilance Organisation or before; and

(c) the steps the Railway Administration have taken to find out the means and sources of their assets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Asnapani Drift Mine in East Bokaro

1584. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between representatives of the National Coal Board, U.K. and the Government of India on British collaboration for developing the Asnapani drift mine in the Jarangdih (East Bokaro) coal field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There is yet no formal agreement between the Government of India and the National Coal Board, U.K. in this regard. The National Coal Board have, however, prepared a project report which envisages their collaboration with the National Coal Development Corporation for developing the Asnapani drift mine. This report formed the subject matter of discussions with the Chairman, National Coal Board, U.K. during his recent visit here. Subject to the Government of India giving its final clearance to this project after examination of all relevant aspects, there was broad agreement on the technical and administrative arrangements and the tentative time schedule for the development of this mine.

लौंगों का भाव

1585. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सूरज लाल वर्मा :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में लौंग का भाव 20 रुपये से 25 रुपये प्रति किलो है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम 3 50 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से लौंग विदेशों से मंगा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम उसे 15 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से सरकारी भण्डारों को बेचता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बात का क्या कारण है कि जनता को 6 से 7 गुना अधिक दाम देना पड़ता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (घ). हाल के महीनों में लौंगों का औसत थोक भाव 295 रु० प्रति 10 कि० ग्राम रहा है जब कि इस व्यापार के राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा इच्छित दिशा प्रदान किये जाने से पूर्व इन का भाव 395 रु० प्रति 10 कि० ग्राम था ।

उन भावों का यहां बताना संभव नहीं है जिन पर राज्य व्यापार निगम समय-समय पर लौंग खरीदता है ; हां, यह खरीद, केवल प्रचलित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भावों पर ही की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त, लागत कीमत, गोदाम व्यय, चढ़ाने-उतारने तथा परिवहन खर्च और मदवार ऊपरी खर्च सम्बन्धी विस्तृत जानकारी अलग से नहीं रखी जाती। 1962 63 में किनारे पर उतरने की औसत लागत 217 रु० प्रति० दस किलोग्राम थी और राज्य व्यापार निगम की निकासी कीमत 269 रु० प्रति 10 कि० ग्रा० थी। उतरने की लागत में कमी होने से 1963–64 में राज्य व्यापार निगम की निकासी कीमत गिर कर 175 रु० प्रति 10 कि० ग्राम रह गई । राज्य व्यापार निगम इस भाव पर , नये हुए आयातकों एवं सहकारी समितियों को, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सम्बन्धी सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० (एन० ए० एफ० ई० डी०) के माध्यम से आयाति लौंग वितरण के लिए देता है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम को आयात से होने वाले लाभ में अन्तर अलग-अलग वस्तुओं के अनुसार अलग-अलग होता है जो कि उसकी विदेशी बाजारों में उपलब्धि, उसकी आवश्यकता ,प्रचलित बाजार भाव, देशी उत्पादन की सापेक्ष उपलब्धि, आदि बातों पर निर्भर करता है । बहुत से मामलों में तो निगमों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले वितरण खर्च 4 से 10 प्रतिशत के बीच रहता है। लौंगो जैसी अत्यन्त खपत वाली तथा कम मात्रा में आयातित वस्तुओं में, उपलब्ध जिनके आयात को राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा इच्छा दिशा प्रदान की जाती है, निगम, अतिरिक्त लाभ का कुछ भाग खपा लेता है जो कि अल्प सम्भरण

तथा अन्य प्रचलित बाजार कीमतों के कारण ऐसी वस्तुओं में उपलब्ध होते हैं । अतिरिक्त लाभ को खपाते समय, निगम भी निकासी भाव निश्चित कर देता है जो कि प्रचलित बाजार भावों से हमेशा ही कम होते हैं ताकि एक तो कीमतों में उचित स्तरों पर स्थिर होने की प्रवृति हो और दूसरे उपभोक्ताओं को बिना किसी प्रकार का लाभ मिले, निजी व्यापारियों को अवांछनीय रूप से अत्याधिक लाभ प्राप्त न हों ।

Production and Prices of Automobiles

1586. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he held discussions with each one of the automobile manufacturers recently regarding pooling of their manufacturing facilities with a view to rationalising car production calculated to secure economies therein; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions and the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No discussions regarding pooling of manufacturing facilities were held with each of the manufacturers.

(b) Does not arise.

विजयनगरम स्टेशन के पास रेल का पटरी पर से उतर जाना

1587. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**
श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह :
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 नवम्बर, 1964 को नेल्लिमरला और विजयनगरम् (दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) स्टेशनों के बीच 37 अप हावड़ा-मद्रास एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण रेलों के आवागमन में बाधा पड़ गई थी और यात्रियों को चोट आई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को चोट लगी और रेलवे के सामान का कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) (क) और (ग). इस दुर्घटना की वजह से गाड़ियों का आना जाना बन्द रहा, लेकिन किसी को चोट नहीं पहुंची ।

रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 10,000 रुपये के नुकसान होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

मथुरा से कोटा तक रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा बनाना

1588. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में मथुरा से कोटा तक रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा बनाने का काम आरम्भ हो चुका है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या वह समय के अन्दर पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) 324 किलोमीटर लम्बे मथुरा-कोटा सेक्शन पर केवल बयाना

और लखेरी के बीच (188 किलोमीटर) दोहरी लाइन बिछायी जा रही है । इसमें से अब तक 93 किलोमीटर में दोहरी लाइन बिछायी जा चुकी है और उसे माल यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ). दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के इस काम को पूरा करने की नियत तिथि अब मार्च, 1966 है । देशी निर्माताओं से इस प्रयोजना के लिए अपेक्षित 100 फीट और 150 फीट के गार्डर मिलने में विलम्ब हो रहा है और इस वजह से इसके लिए जो तिथि पहले नियत की गयी थी, उसे आगे बढ़ाना पड़ा ।

Promotion for Train Clerks

1589. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations from the Train Clerks all over India about the restricted channels of promotion;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the channels of promotion of the Train Clerks have been further restricted; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Pay Scales of Train Clerks

1590. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide disparity in the pay scales of the Train Clerks on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to remove the disparity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bombay-Mangalore Rail Link

1591. Shri Dighe: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways are aware of the demand and necessity of constructing a railway line along the Western coast from Bombay to Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the construction of the said line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There have been representations for the construction of a railway line from Bombay along the West Coast to Dasgaon and further Southwards. With a view to help in the economic growth of the underdeveloped Konkan region and to relieve congestion around Bombay, due to industrial development, a B.G. Railway line from Diva to Apta *via* Panvel was sanctioned in 1961. Diva-Panvel section was opened for goods traffic on 31-10-1964 and the line beyond Panvel upto Apta is under construction. The need/viability of further extension of this line upto Dasgaon is now being examined. No investigation has been made for further projection of the line upto Mangalore along the West Coast.

Import of Detonators

1592. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of electric detonators and ordinary detonators in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all detonators used in the country are imported and if so, the quantity imported in 1963 and 1964 with their value?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Current requirement of detonators (all sorts) is 85 million Nos. approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir. During 1963 according to the statistics maintained by the Department of Explosives, 86.7 million nos., of both types valued at Rs. 88 lakhs were imported. For 1964, the figures are not yet available.

Export of Groundnut Oil

1593. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that forward contracts in foreign countries for the sale of groundnut oil have been entered upon by some leading business men in Bombay;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the export of groundnut oil through the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, what quantity of oil will be exported during this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rly. Employees in Vijayawada Division

1594. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees working in Vijayawada Division;

(b) the number of employees provided with residential accommodation in the Division; and

(c) the number of (i) hospitals, (ii) health units, (iii) doctors, (iv) other medical personnel, (v) recreation clubs and (vi) schools in the Division?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 20,463.

(b) 6,219.
(c) (i) 1.
(ii) 11.
(iii) 35.
(iv) 219.

(v) 6 Railway Institutes and 1 Railway Officers' Club.

(vi) 7.

Vacancies of Principals in Railway Colleges

1595. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Principals in the Railway Colleges have been lying vacant for the last several months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in filling up these posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is only one college on the Indian Railways, viz., "Railway Staff College, Baroda", headed by a Principal since long.

(b) Does not arise.

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये रेलगाड़ियों में सीटों का आरक्षण

1596. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से आने वाली और दिल्ली से जाने वाली विभिन्न रेलगाड़ियों के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में संसद् सदस्यों के लिये सीटों का कोटा निश्चित् किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन गाड़ियों में ऐसा कोटा निश्चित् किया गया है ; और प्रत्येक गाड़ी में कितनी-कितनी सीटें रखी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कोटे की सीटें कभी-कभी दूसरे यात्रियों को दे दी

जाती हैं और सदस्यों को प्रतीक्षा सूची में रख दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सदस्यों की असुविधा दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली से जाने वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों और लखनऊ से आ कर मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों के पहले दर्जे, तीसरे दर्जे के शयन यान और तीसरे दर्जे के वातानुकूल चेयर-कार में कुछ शायिकाओं सीटों का कोटा संसद् सदस्यों के लिए निर्धारित है । विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या** L.T.—3671/64]

(ख) एक बयान साथ नत्थी है ।

(ग) और (घ). संसद् सदस्यों का कोटा गाड़ी छूटने से केवल 24 घंटे पहले तक रखा जाता है । कोटा में रखी हुई जितनी जगहें खाली रहती हैं, उन्हें गाड़ी छूटने से 24 घंटे पहले आम जनता के उन लोगों को दे दिया जाता है जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षक सूची में दर्ज होते हैं । जब संसद् सदस्यों की मांग निर्धारित कोटा से अधिक होती है और आम जनता को कोटा की जगह दे दिये जाने के बाद मिलती है, तो संसद् सदस्यों के नाम प्रतीक्षक सूची में रखने पड़ते हैं । लेकिन इन परिस्थितियों में भी संसद् सदस्यों को जगह दिलाने की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है ।

Spinning Mill at Hastinapur

1597. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to provide employment to the refugees settled in Ganga Khadar area in Uttar Pradesh, a licence was given to some one to establish a spinning factory at Hastinapur; and

(b) if so, the name of the licensee and also the progress made in setting up of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Madan Industries Ltd., Hastinapur. The party has taken effective steps towards the implementation of the licence.

Manufacture of Detonators

1598. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties to whom industrial licences have been given for the manufacture of detonators, the location of these factories, the dates of these industrial licences, the salient features of the collaboration approved in these cases, and the progress made so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the licence holders is proposing to import old disused plant of three times the licensed capacity; and

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the licence holders is given foreign exchange loan on more liberal terms than permitted in the case of others and if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3672/64].

(b) Some portion of the machinery to be allowed to be imported by one of the licensees is second hand, reconditioned. The plant will be allowed to be worked only for the capacity licensed.

(c) No, Sir. The terms given for the foreign exchange loan are on lines generally approved by Government.

Theft of Explosives from Rly. Wagon

1599. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 369 on the 11th September, 1964 regarding the theft of explosives from a sealed Railway wagon from the Changsari Station Yard (N.F. Railway) and state:

(a) whether the trial of the case has concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Railways Conference Association's Office

1600. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri K. C. Bakhle the then Chief Commissioner of Railways in 1947 recommended the winding up of the Indian Railways Conference Association's office and taking over of the functions of that office by the Railway Board;

(b) whether in 1956 the General Managers of the Indian Railways also unanimously recommended to discontinue the I.R.C.A. Office in its present form;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the matter; and

(d) whether any action has been taken on those recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). This question has been considered by the Government from time to time and having regard to all factors, it has been decided that the Indian Railways Conference Association should continue to function as a separate body.

सिवान स्टेशन पर गाड़ी की टक्कर

1601. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 दिसम्बर, 1964 को उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के सिवान स्टेशन पर 2 डाउन अवध-तिरहुत मेल गाड़ी एक माल गाड़ी से टकरा गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) 2-12-1964 को एक माल गाड़ी का एक भाग 2 डाउन अवध-तिरहुत डाक गाड़ी से टकरा गया। डाक गाड़ी सिवान स्टेशन से चलने के बाद यार्ड में रुक गई थी क्योंकि किसी ने खतरे की जंजीर खींच दी थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में गाड़ियों का देर से पहुंचना

1602. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद व शाहदरा के बीच प्रतिदिन लगभग पन्द्रह यात्री चलते हैं ;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाजियाबाद और शाहदरा से गाड़ियों के नित्य प्रति दिल्ली समय पर न आने के कारण यात्रियों में काफी रोष है और यात्रियों ने अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 1964 को गाड़ियों को आगे नहीं चलने दिया जिसके कारण सारी गाड़ियां लेट पहुंची ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर दिल्ली आयें इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली शाहदरा और गाजियाबाद के बीच प्रतिदिन लगभग 7,००० यात्री सफर करते हैं ।

(ख) यह सही नहीं है कि गाजियाबाद और दिल्ली शाहदरा की ओर से आने वाली स्थानीय गाड़ियां हर रोज देर से दिल्ली पहुंचती हैं । लेकिन ऐसी कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं, जिनमें स्थानीय गाड़ियों के देर से रवाना होने के कारण यात्रियों ने खतरे की जंजीरें खींची । 3–12–1964 को नं० 1 आर० डी० जी० गाजियाबाद-दिल्ली-रोहतक शटल गाजियाबाद से 2० मिनट देर से चली । इसका कारण यह था कि एक मालगाड़ी अग्रिम प्रस्थान सिगनल (एडवांस्ड स्टार्टर) से गुजरने के बाद रुक गयी थी क्योंकि उसके ब्रेकवान में कुछ खराबी पैदा हो गई थी । इस पर नं० 1 आर० डी० जी० शटल के यात्री खतरे की जंजीर खीचने लगें और लाइन पर बैठ गये । इस तरह न केवल नं० 1 आर० डी० जी० शटल, बल्कि गाजियाबाद दिल्ली सेक्शन पर चलने वाली पांच दूसरी गाड़ियां भी रूकी रहीं ।

(ग) इसके बारे में पहले से हिदायत है कि स्थानीय गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने की यथासंभव पूरी कोशिश की जाये । इस हिदायत की ओर फिर ध्यान दिलाया गया है ।

China Clay at Neyveli

1603. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the China clay found at Neyveli has been put through commercial washery plant;

(b) whether this washed clay is being put to commercial use for production of sanitary wares and insulators; and

(c) if so, the commercial potential of this clay?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. China Clay, recovered during mining operations, is put through the washing plant in the project. Washed clay is being sold to commercial users like porcelain factories and manufacturers of sanitary ware and insulators.

Auto-parts Industrial Estate in Delhi

1604. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any scheme to develop Auto-parts Industrial Estate under the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, whether it will be set up with Japanese collaboration?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The Delhi Administration is considering a scheme for setting up a functional ancillary industrial estate for the manufacture of auto-parts for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The proposal does not envisage collaboration either with Japan or any other foreign country.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी

1605. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग कितने-कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने हिन्दी जानते हैं और सामान्य रूप से हिन्दी में काम काज कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों में अलग-अलग ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें इस समय हिन्दी सिखाई जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने की कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों तथा 72 अन्य व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर जिनकी आयु 1-2-1962 को 45 अथवा इससे अधिक वर्ष की थी, जिनके लिए हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य नहीं है) कर्मचारियों की संख्या 643 है । इन 643 कर्मचारियों में से 358 को हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है अथवा उन्हें हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है । परन्तु यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि इन में से कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी में सामान्य रूप से कामकाज कर सकते हैं ।

(ख) मंत्रालय (मुख्य) में इस समय जिन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाई जा रही है, उनकी संख्या 32 है ।

(ग) प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी वर्ग को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने एक योजना बनाई है । यह प्रशिक्षण, श्रेणी 3 वर्ग से नीचे के कर्मचारियों, उद्योग सम्बन्दी और कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारी वर्ग को छोड़ कर, केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है, जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम है ।

अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से संबंधित (क) तथा (ख) भागों से सम्बंधित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर रखी जायेगी ।

Mangalore-Hassan Railway Line

1606. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1486 on the 24th March, 1964 and state the progress made so far in the construction of the Mangalore-Hassan Railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Work on the B.G. connection between Mangalore Station and Panambur is well in hand and a progress of about 23 per cent. has been achieved upto end of October, 1964. Construction of the M.G. line from Hassan to Mangalore has also recently been sanctioned and construction of the same has been taken up.

Over-Bridge near Itarsi Station

1607. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1311 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made with regard to the construction of an overbridge for road traffic at the two level crossings in Itarsi (Central Railway); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The general lay out plan of the road overbridge at the site of the existing level crossing at mile 463|12-13 on the Itarsi-Bhopal Section was sent to the State Government in September 1964 but their approval is still awaited.

Singareni Collieries

1608. Shri Umanath:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estimate Committee of Andhra Pradesh Assembly had made some recommendations with regard to the working of Singareni Collieries;

(b) if so, whether these recommendations have been implemented by the management; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly is primarily the concern of the State Government. It is, however, understood that one recommendation about the merger of the posts of Managing Director and General Manager has been implemented. The others are under the consideration of the State Government.

Foundation of Simla Hills

1609. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. West who headed the Geological Survey of India for a number of years and conducted investigations for a long time came to the conclusion that Simla hills stand partly on air and partly on a rock;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some portions of this historic hill station have been sinking gradually for the past three years; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government are taking to protect the hills from sinking?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Cracker explosions near Town Hall and on Parliament Street

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The cracker explosions near Town Hall, Delhi, and in Parliament Street, New Delhi, on the 15th and the 16th December, 1964, respectively.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): At about 3.15 p.m. on the 15th December, 1964, a loud report was heard in the Town Hall premises where the Municipal Corporation Offices are also located. Information about the explosion was received at the Kotwali Police Station by phone, and the local police reached the spot immediately followed soon after by the Special Staff of C.I.D. It was found that a cracker had exploded on the pucca road inside the northern compound of the Town Hall near its eastern gate. No stone or iron pieces were recovered at the site of the explosion.

One person, a shop employee, is reported to have received a superficial injury on his left leg. He was sent for medical examination. The medical report, however, indicates that this injury was between 24|36 hours old. This person had gone to the Town Hall to pay a bill for water charges. He is being interrogated by the Special Staff.

On the 16th December, 1964 at 6.15 p.m., Shri Baljit Singh S.I. while on patrol duty heard the sound of a loud blast from the premises of Bible House situated on Parliament Street. The local police reached the spot immediately followed shortly by the Special Staff.

A doctor from Vellore Hospital, who was staying there, was injured by the cracker explosion. He was taking a stroll inside the compound of the House when the blast took place. He was at once taken to the Willingdon Hospital for medical attention, his injuries were found to be simple and he was discharged immediately after treatment.

5. It appears that the crackers were exploded only with a view to mischief. Experienced police officers who inspected the spot, are of the opinion that so far as they could judge the crackers were of ordinary type, of the kind generally used for fire works on festive occasions, for the manufacture of which licences are given fairly freely. The crackers exploded did not appear to have been made in violation of the Explosives Rules. But a definite opinion will have to await the report of the Inspector of Explosives to whom the material has been sent for analysis, as is done in such cases.

6. In respect of both the incidents, cases have been registered under sections 286|337 I.P.C.

I may add that I just received the report about the result of the examination and the information is that this was not anything out of the ordinary and that it was an ordinary cracker not contravening the provisions of the Explosives Rules.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जम्मू काश्मीर और दिल्ली में जो यह धमाके हुए हैं, क्या सरकार ने उनके मैटीरियल को एग्जामिन किया है और देखा है कि दोनों जगहों पर एक ही मैटीरियल था या अलग अलग मैटीरियल था । दूसरे क्या दिल्ली में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो पार्लियामेंट के डिमाक्रेटिक सेट अप को नहीं मानते हैं और एक नये डिमाक्रटिक सेट अप की रात दिन रट लगाते हैं, और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने यह खयाल किया है कि इन केसेज की जिम्मेदारी उन लोगों के ऊपर है ।

श्री नन्दा : मैं कह चुका हूँ कि यह जो क्रेकर थे उनके अन्दर कोई खास मैटीरियल था ही नहीं । जहां तक एक बड़ी लम्बी बात डिमाक्रेटिक सेट अप की है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): सन् 1963–64 में जो कई घटनायें हुई थीं उनके लिये सरकार ने दिल्ली से बाहर की पुलिस बुलाई थी । उसने कहां तक एसे केसेज पर काबू पाया है ।

श्री नन्दा : पहले यह वाकयात हुआ करते थे, लेकिन दो साल से कुछ नहीं हुआ । यह अभी अभी पिछले महीने में 14, 15 नवम्बर से फिर शुरू हुए हैं । तब से कोई चार केसेज हो चुके हैं । पुलिस ने उनके अलावा बहुत से केसेज पकड़े हैं जो कि क्रेकर वगैरह एक्स्प्लोड नहीं कर सके लेकिन उनके पास मैटीरियल था । लेकिन यह केसेज तो अभी पिछले महीने में शुरू हुए हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस की ओर से रामलीला मैदान में दिल्ली में विधान सभा बनाने की मांग करने के लिये सम्मेलन हो रहा था, जिसमें कि गृह मंत्री स्वयं उपस्थित थे, उस समय आसफ अली रोड पर इसी प्रकार का विस्फोट हुआ । उस समय एक व्यक्ति ने मुझको टैलीफोन किया और एक नाम तक बताया कि दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अमुक व्यक्ति का हाथ उसमें है । परसों पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में जो धमाका हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी बड़े बड़े समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट है कि उसके पीछे भी वही व्यक्ति है जो भारत सरकार के सामने यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक दिल्ली के अन्दर विधान सभा नहीं बनेगी तब तक इस प्रकार के विस्फोट बराबर होते रहेंगे । तो क्या भारत सरकार ने अपने सूत्रों से यह बात भी जानी है कि इसके पीछे दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस के कुछ उन प्रमुख व्यक्तियों का हाथ है जो विधान सभा के बनाने के बारे में आतंक पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : मैं साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह

[श्री नन्दा]

रहे हैं उसमें ज्यादती है और अन्याय है । मेरे पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप जानकारी लें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister described it as an act of mischief. May I know how long the Government of India and the Home Minister are going to tolerate these acts of mischief which have travelled from Asaf Ali Road and Town Hall to the Parliament Street and which are coming very near the Parliament House also? May I also know.....

Mr. Speaker: I think that would be enough.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....how long it will take for Government to control the situation which has been existing off and on during the last seven or eight years, namely bomb explosions, cracker explosions and things of that kind?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member possibly speaks in a lighter mood....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly not I take objection to this. I did not speak in a lighter mood.

Mr. Speaker: I must assure the hon. Minister that the hon. Member is very serious.

Shri D C. Sharma: It is the hon. Minister who is not serious.....

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri Nanda: I take the hon. Member's assurance—of course, no assurance was needed.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do want your assurance.

Shri Nanda:....that it is very serious. I take this matter even more seriously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: He is becoming more serious still. I am taking it seriously for this reason. These were crackers and these were things of which nobody need take any serious account. But I do feel that we must prevent these things also in order to be able to avert anything which may be graver or of greater seriousness. Therefore, we have made all the arrangements for intensifying the watch and vigilance, though during the previous two years or so nothing had happened and, therefore there may have been some relexation. Now, this will be looked after very adequately, and I would assure the hon. Member of that.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोलबाग) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चार साल पहले जो बम विस्फोट होते थे उस समय जो एक नया पुलिस दस्ता कायम किया गया था जांच पड़ताल के लिये, उसी दस्ते को इस जांच का काम दिया गया है ।

श्री नन्दा : उस दस्ते को इस वक्त और भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether Government have any proposal to comb the capital to trace the mischief-mongers, if not saboteurs, who are responsible for these explosions in the capital?

Shri Nanda: These mischief-mongers were being apprehended. Several arrests have been made about the previous occurrences.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The apprehension in this country is that the persons indulging in these explosions must be Pakistani agents who have spread their tentacles from the State of Jammu and Kashmir to this capital, whereas Pakistani propaganda

is that these persons must be Indians belonging to a particular community who, in order to calumnise Pakistanis' brethren in faith in this country, have done this. In the context of this and because of this serious difference of opinion and doubts in the country and broad policy abroad also, may I know whether Government are serious about pinpointing the actual source of these incidents so as to put at rest all sorts of doubts, rumours, challenges and counter-challenges?

Shri Nanda: The doubts and suggestions of the hon. Member are very far-reaching.

An hon. Member: Far-fetched.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan is doing that.

Shri Nanda: All that is being kept in view in the larger context of the situation in the country. But so far as this particular matter is concerned, it has a more limited significance.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): The hon. Minister, said and it was also reported in the papers, that it was an ordinary cracker. What was the type of injury, was it burns or any other kind of thing?

Shri Nanda: The injury in the first case was, according to medical report, an old injury and, therefore, it was not related to this. I have not got details of the second.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Is there any evidence in the possession of Government to suggest existence of a nexus between these explosions and other explosions, now and then, here, there and elsewhere?

Shri Nanda: This is too broad a nexus for me to say anything about here.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a simple question. There is nothing too broad about it.

Mr. Speaker: Here, there, elsewhere—all that is too broad.

Shri Kapur Singh: Throughout the country.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): The hon. Minister said that for the last two years we did not have any explosions, though we had some earlier, and now for the last two or three months we are having these.....

Shri Nanda: Not two or three months, but the last month.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I want to know whether either in the previous case or in the present one, any particular political party or any particular community, whatever the motive—mischief or otherwise—has been found to be involved and connected.

Shri Nanda: This was more a matter of mischief, as I said, rather than of any political intent or motivation.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): In the light of the criticism made by members of the Corporation and other persons in Delhi regarding the inefficiency of the police and vigilance authorities, what additional steps would Government like to take to strengthen the police and vigilance organisation in Delhi?

Shri Nanda: I have already stated that for this particular purpose, a squad which was being employed before, is now being re-employed; also it is being strengthened further.

Shri M L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Is it a fact that these explosions have created an atmosphere of a sense of insecurity among the citizens?

Shri Nanda: Though I would acknowledge our responsibility to prevent these things, and also deal with them when they occur, I would request the hon. Member not to be scared by crackers.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): How many cases have been tried and how many convictions obtained? Also is there any connection between these explosions and the spy ring?

Shri Nanda: As far as I can recall about 70 per cent of the cases which arose have been worked out and a considerable number of convictions have been obtained

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार इस घटना को एक हल्केपन से लेती है, गम्भीरता से नहीं लेती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक दो वर्ष पहले और अब भी जब यह विस्फोटों की घटनाएं हो रही हैं तो सरकार इनके बारे में अभी तक किसी नतीजे पर क्यों नहीं पहुंची है और क्या ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि सरकार का सी० आई० डी० विभाग ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करता है और विशेषकर यह गुप्तचर विभाग इधर कोई गम्भीरता से ध्यान नहीं देता है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसका जवाब तो मैं चुका हूं कि हम इसके बारे में कोई हलकेपन से गौर नहीं कर रहे हैं और हमने इस मामले में पहले से भी अधिक और भारी ढंग से काम करने का फैसला किया है ।

श्री वु० प्रि० मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले जामा मस्जिद में इस तरीके का एक विस्फोट हुआ था । उसके बाद वहां से चांदनी चौक में विस्फोट हुआ, चांदनी चौक से आगे चल कर महानगर पालिका अर्थात् टाउन हाल के पास हुआ फिर उससे आगे बढ़ कर यह विस्फोट पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर हुआ और इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि यह विस्फोट हमारे पार्लियामेंट हाउस के नजदीक आता चला जा रहा है तो क्या इसकी गम्भीरता की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फासला तो पहले भी तय हो चुका है ।

श्री वु० प्रि० मौर्य : पहले जो विस्फोटों के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तारियां हुई थीं उनके कनविक्शंस के बारे में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उनमें क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गिरफ्तारियां तो की हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : उन में इनक्वायरी हो रही है ।

श्री वु० प्रि० मौर्य : श्रीमन्, कोई गिरफ्तारियां अभी तक नहीं हुई हैं ।

श्री नन्दा : पिछले केसेज में हुई थीं ।

श्री शिव चरण गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : पिछले दो महीनों में दिल्ली में जो यह विस्फोट के वाकयात हुए हैं और कल दिल्ली के चीफ़ कमिश्नर ने एक बयान में कहा है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर क्राइम के केसेज बढ़ रहे हैं तो क्या इन हालात पर गौर करते हुए भारत सरकार बताएगी कि क्या क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ताकि दिल्ली में यह क्राइम्स न बढ़ सकें ?

श्री नन्दा : यह ठीक है कि क्राइम की तादाद में इजाफा हुआ है और इसी के लिए गौर किया जा रहा है और इन क्राइम्स को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से कम करने के वास्ते इंतजाम भी हो रहा है ।

श्री वु० प्रि० मौर्य : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने पूछा था कि जिन्हें पहले सजाएं हुई वे अब जेल से बाहर हैं या जेल के अन्दर हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर वह अपनी सजा पूरी कर चुके होंगे तो उनको बाहर आना ही था ।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LIMITED, NAGPUR ETC.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): On behalf of Shri Sanjiva Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3653/64].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3654/64].

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

(*i*) Statement No. I.	Tenth Session, 1964.
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. II.	Ninth Session, 1964.
(*iii*) Suppementary Statement No. IV.	Eighth Session 1964.
(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. VII.	Seventh Session, 1964.
(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. X.	Sixth Sesson, 1963.
(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XII.	Fifth Session 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* Nos. LT-3655 to 3660/64].

EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) RULES, 1964

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 3317, dated the 14th September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3661/64].

THE SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964, ETC.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Salt Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4037, dated the 28th November, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library.* No. LT-3662/64].

(ii) The Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1781 dated the 11th December, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3663/64].

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1963-1964, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3664/64].

AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1962-63

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Audit Report on the Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1962-63. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3665/64].

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12.29 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1964, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.29¼ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st December, 1964, will consist of:

(1) Consideration and passing of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion on the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports of the Union Public Service Commission on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Seeds Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Further discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols. I—III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon.

(6) Reply by the Minister of Industry to the discussion on manufacture, consumption and prices of cars on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1964 at 4-30 P.M.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Last time I enquired about my no-day-yet-named motion on the peaec talks in Nagaland which you were pleased to admit. The hon. Minister gave an assurance that he would discuss the matter with the Minister concerned and let us know about it, but it does not find a place in next week's business. May I know what has happened to it?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुख़ाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री सम्बन्धी मेरे प्रस्ताव की तारीख़ आनी चाहिए ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I will ask for clarification on three points.

Parliament is moving inexorably into the last week of this session, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, if I remember aright, said last week or the week before last that the Supreme Court's opinion on the Presidential Reference would or might be posted during this session. I would like to have a categorical statement on that.

The second point is this. In the last session, the Government made a promise or at least dropped a broad hint that a comprehensive Bill to amend the Patents law, half a century old Patents law, would be introduced in this session. In this connection, the Prime Minister's reply to a British pharmacist or manufacturer in London earlier this month has created some misgivings and I would like to have a statement about this point, as to when this Bill is to be introduced.

The last point, a fortnight ago to this day, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, in his capacity as the chief whip of the Congress Party, virtually confessing his inability to maintain quorum in the House held out a promise or threat to amend the Constitution for this purpose.....

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said so: the other Minister says no.

Mr. Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, I would ask him to plan the new session—because this is the last week and he will not make any more statements in this session—methodically and scientifically so that all the national business could be gone through after proper deliberation, and there will not be hustling of any kind.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मुझे लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन के कार्यक्रम में बाधा डाल हैं, क्योंकि 18 तारीख से जो निन्दा-प्रस्ताव उन के विरुद्ध दिया गया है, वह उस को टालते जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया ने उस के बारे में कह दिया है। फिर उस को दोहराने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, when we raised last time the question as to whether the Government was contemplating to give the House an opportunity of discussing the report of the Bonus Commission, you directed the hon. Minister, as the promised Bill had not come, we should have an opportunity of discussing it. In reply to your direction, he stated last week only that he would consult the Ministry concerned and come with a statement. I do not find any reference to that. May we know why we are not being given an opportunity to discuss this issue?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : श्रीमान्, पिछली बार पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर के कुछ कार्यकर्ता भारत के विमान सम्बन्धी रहस्यों को लेते हुए पकड़े गए थे और उन को जब भारत से बाहर जाने के लिए कहा गया, तो पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट स्टटमेंट वही है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं वही चाहता था।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं डा० लोहिया से ही शुरू करता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सफ़ेद गुलाब का फूल लगाया है, लाल नहीं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी वह हालत नहीं पहुंची है।

श्री नाथ पाई : पीला है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कुछ लोगों को हर एक चीज़ पीली मालूम होती है। श्रीमन्, डा० लोहिया के नो-डे-यैट-नेम्ड-मोशन के सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार मैं ने जो कुछ अर्ज़ करना था, वह अर्ज़ कर दिया था।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह निन्दा-प्रस्ताव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नो-डे-यैट-नेम्ड मोशन में ही आता है। और कोई कैटगरी नहीं है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस में तीन विषय थे। दो विषय तो इस हाउस में किसी न किसी तरह से आ चुके हैं। जीप का विषय प्रस्ताव के रूप में आ गया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा था कि मिनिस्टर लोगों को देहात में ठहरना चाहिए, उस के सम्बन्ध में क्वैस्टियन आया। आप ने उस पर पंद्रह मिनट का टाइम दिया और दोनों तरफ़ से माननीय सदस्यों ने सवाल पूछे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने चीन के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ ब्यान दिये थे, उन के बारे में आप से कारेस-पांडेंस चल रही है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि मुझे बताया जाये कि मेरे ब्यान में कहां विरोध है।

इसके अलावा आप जानते हैं कि जितने नो-डे-यैट-नेम्ड मोशन आते हैं, जनरली आप

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

उन को कुबूल कर लेते हैं, लेकिन हर एक सशन में उन की बहुत बड़ी तादाद हो जाती है। इसलिए पिछले तीन-चार सालों से हमारी यह पद्धति हो गई है, यह रिवाज हो गया है कि बिज़िनस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की एक सब कमेटी के सामने वे सब नो-डे-यैट नेम्ड मोशन भेज दिये जाते हैं, जो कि आप कुबूल कर लेते हैं और वह फैसला कर के, कुछ प्रायर्टी दे कर, हमारे डिपार्टमेंट को भेज देती है। सब को तो समय नहीं दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन पिछले तीन-चार सालों से हम कभी भी उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के दायरे के बाहर जा कर कोई मोशन नहीं लाए हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जिस को प्रायर्टी भी दी गई है, उस को बिल्कुल नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जनरली हम उसी में से लेते हैं। वह कमेटी जितने नो-डे-यैट-नेम्ड मोशन चुन कर भेजती है, वे सब प्रायर्टी में आ जाते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कमेटी ने जिस को प्रायर्टी दी, उस को नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जिस मंत्री से उस का सम्बन्ध होता है, उस के समय की सुविधा को देख कर समय दिया जाता है। जो सिफ़ारिशें आती हैं, हम उन से फ़ाज़िल कभी नहीं जाते हैं। जैसे हम पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन द्वारा दिये गए नामों में से ही किसी को चुनते हैं और उन से बाहर नहीं जाते हैं, उसी तरह हम यहां भी करते हैं। बदकिस्मती से या खुश-किस्मती से डा० लोहिया का वह मोशन अभी तक शायद सब-कमेटी में नहीं आया है। हमारे सामने भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं उस को इस वक्त नहीं ला सकता। जहां तक श्री कामत के सवाल का ताल्लुक है, ...

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : तीन सवाल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मुझे अभी कहने देंगे या बाद में?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे जवाब के बाद कहें, तो अच्छा होगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, क्वोरम का जो सवाल उठाते हैं, वह कभी उन पर भी पड़ जाता है। कल ही ऐसा हुआ। श्रीमन्, आप से इस सम्बन्ध में आज भी बातें हुई थीं। मैं ने कल भी अपने साथियों से बात की है। हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज़रूर दूसरे सेशन में कुछ लाया जाये, क्योंकि यह बात सब के लिए बहुत बुरी मालूम होती है कि हमेशा क्वोरम की बात लाई जाये।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मामले के बारे में आप को पता है कि पिछले सप्ताह सब ग्रुप्स के लीडर्ज मिले थे और इस विषय पर विचार हुआ था। कल हम लोग फिर मिल रहे हैं और इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा चल रही है। जो कुछ फ़ैसला होगा, उस के मुताबिक किया जायेगा।

पेटन्ट्स बिल के बारे में मुझे कुछ पता ही नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रीज़ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि नैक्स्ट सैशन में लायेंगे।

नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि जो मिनिस्टर उसके इनचार्ज हैं, वह बदकिस्मती से यहां नहीं हैं। यहीं ख़याल है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा पेशन्स रखते और नैक्स्ट सेशन में इस को डिस्कस करते, तो अच्छा होता।

बोनस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में पिछली बार भी यह कहा गया था कि हम ट्राइपार्टाइट कांफ्रेंस के लिए ही इन्तज़ार कर रहे थे। मैं ने सुना कि उस दिन जो मीटिंग हुई, उस में कोई फ़ैसला नहीं हो सका। उस कांफ्रेंस में सभी दलों ने—एम्पलाईज़ और एम्पलाइयर्ज ने—मिल कर एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना दी है, जिस में एम्पलायर्ज और लेबर के रिप्रज़ेंटेटिव हैं। जहां तक मैं ने सुना है, इस बात की इन्तज़ार की जा रही है कि वहां पर जो कुछ फ़ैसला हो जायेगा, उस के मुताबिक अगर बिल में कोई और संशोधन करना हुआ, तो वह किया जायेगा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आगामी सत्र कब से शुरू होगा ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी ठीक वक्त नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन प्राविज़नली 15 फ़रवरी से शुरू होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननय संसद्-कार्य मंत्री की बहस का जवाब नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि वह तो लम्बी चीज़ हो जायेगी । मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो चुकी है, यह उनका कहना है, लेकिन अगर आप प्रस्ताव के शब्दों और अर्थ को देखेंगे, तो मालूम होगा कि बहस बिल्कुल नहीं हुई है । वह प्रस्ताव तो परस्पर-विरोधी घोषणाओं के सम्बन्ध में है, या थोथी घोषणाओं के सम्बन्ध में है, या दिमाग़ के उस ढांचे के बारे में है, जिस में दिमाग़ के दो टुकड़े हो जाते हैं, जिन का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है । वह प्रस्ताव कोई इधर-उधर के एक-आध उदाहरणों को लेकर नहीं है, जिन के बारे में संसद्-कार्य मंत्री के अनुसार बहस हो चुकी है । लेकिन उन के साथ इस बारे में बहस करना इस वक्त मौजूं नहीं है । आप ने उस प्रस्ताव को माना है । आप जानते हैं कि उस प्रस्ताव को ले कर एक बार, दो बार मुझे झुकना पड़ा यह सोचते हुए भी कि आप का फ़ैसला ठीक नहीं था । मैं झुका आप के फ़ैसले के सामने—मैं समझता था कि वह नियमों के अनुसार नहीं था—इस आशा से कि तीसरा रूप जो पंद्रह दिन पहले आया, वह जरूर इस सदन में आ जायेगा और उस दिन माननीय संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने ख़ाली तारीख़ तय करने की बात यहां कही थी । अब वह जो बात उठा रहे हैं, वह उन्होंने यहां पर बिल्कुल नहीं कही थी । उस समय केवल प्रधान मंत्री के वापस लौटने की बात थी । इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अब इस के लिए मुझे फ़ौरन तारीख़ मिल जानी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डाक्टर साहब को बता दूं कि ऐसे मोशन्ज़ में मेरा अख़्तियार नहीं है । अगर कोई पाबन्दियां हैं, तो वे नो-कान्फ़िडेंस मोशन के लिए तो हैं कि व इतने अरसे के दरमियान लिया जाये और उसको सब से प्रायर्टी दी जाये । जो निन्दा प्रस्ताव है, उस के लिए मेरा काम यह है कि अगर वह इन आर्डर है, तो मैं उस को एडमिट कर लूं । बाकी काम गवर्नमेंट का है कि वह टाइम फ़ाइन्ड करे कि वह कब डिस्कस हो । यह मेरा अख़्तियार नहीं है कि मैं टाइम मुकर्रर कर दूं और इसलिए मैं कुछ कह कर सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर मेरी भी कुछ मजबूरियां आ जाती हैं । यह मैं स्वीकार कर लेता हूं कि आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते । तो मैं श्री संसद्-कार्य मंत्री को अपनी तरफ़ से सोमवार तक का समय देता हूं । अगर यह प्रस्ताव उस तारीख़ को इस सदन में आ गया, तो ठीक है । नहीं तो फिर मुझे अपना कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा । आखिर मैं यहां इसलिए नहीं आया हूं कि बैठा ही रहूं ।

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* EXPULSION OF A PAKISTANI DIPLOMAT IN DELHI AND RETALIATORY ACTION BY PAKISTAN

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I made a statement yesterday about the arrests of seven persons under Section 3 of the Official Secrets Act as there were reasonable grounds to believe that they had passed on information on secret matters to an officer of a diplomatic mission in Delhi. I also said that appropriate diplomatic action has been taken. The diplomatic action I had referred to was a request which our Foreign Secretary had made to the Pakistan High Commissioner on the afternoon of December 16, that Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Second Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission should be withdrawn from Delhi within 24 hours. The Pakistan High Com-

[Shri Nanda]

missioner had agreed to do so, but had requested that this information might be withheld until the officer had left the country. This request had been agreed to and that is why I refrained from mentioning in the House yesterday the name of the Pakistan High Commission or the nature of the diplomatic action taken.

From information in our possession, we had strong reasons to believe that Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the Second Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission, was engaged in espionage. The main accused who was arrested in the proximity of the residence of the Second Secretary of the Pakistan High Commission was carrying documents containing secret information, and has named the Second Secretary in his statement to a Magistrate. There is also other material, oral and documentary, incriminating the Second Secretary.

In a statement issued by the Pakistan High Commission last evening, it has been said that in a previous case in which one of the officers of the Pakistan High Commission had been asked to leave the country, Shri Bhattacharya on whose alleged statement the action had been taken, had been released on the orders of the Magistrate trying the case for lack of evidence. The facts are that Shri Bhattacharya had not been put on trial at all and that in the interest of national security it had been decided to place him in preventive detention.

Hon. Members may have noted that the Government of Pakistan have by way of retailation asked for the withdrawal of the Second Secretary of our High Commission in Pakistan on the vague ground that he was "indulging in undersirable activities not in keeping with his functions as a member of a diplomatic mission."

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पहले भी इसी प्रकार की एक घटना घटी थी जब पाकिस्तान के तीन व्यक्ति हवाई जहाजों सम्बन्धी कुछ गुप्त रहस्यों को लेते हुए दिल्ली के एक होटल में पकड़े गये थे । उस समय पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि तीन दिन तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा न की जाये, हम इन व्यक्तियों को बुला लेंगे । इसी बीच में पाकिस्तान ने कूटनीति से इसका फायदा उठाया और फायदा उठा कर तीन हमारे आदमियों को कराची से भारत वापिस भेजे जाने की एक घोषणा पहले कर दी । राजनीतिक दृष्टि से उस समय हम एक भूल कर गये । उसी प्रकार की दूसरी भूल अब हुई जब भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर ने यह कहा कि जब इस आदमी को हम भेज दें तब फिर उसके 24 घंटे बाद आप इसकी घोषणा करें । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस प्रकार की भूल क्यों करती जा रही है । फिर सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जब कल गृह मंत्री यहां कुछ घोषणा कर रहे थे उस वक्त एक राजनयिक प्रतिनिधि पाकिस्तान का हाउस में बैठ कर उस बात को सुन रहा था और सुनने के बाद तुरन्त कराची से उन्होंने घोषणा करवाई और तब उसके बाद हम को यह घोषणा करनी पड़ी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन हाजिर था कौन नहीं था उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । हर एक को जो यहां होता है पता चल जाता है । हमारी कोई बात छिप कर नहीं होती है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हाउस की बातें ही केवल छिपी हुई नहीं हैं हमारे तो कैबिनेट में भी ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जिन के रिश्तेदार पाकिस्तान में फौज के अधिकारी हैं । सरकार आखिरकार देश के भाग्य के साथ कब तक यह खिलवाड़ करती रहेगी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री नन्दा : यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही है । इस में कोई गलती नहीं हुई है । जो कुछ हुआ है ठीक हुआ है । फौरन इस बात को तय कर दिया गया और बुला कर हाई कमिश्नर को कह

दिया गया कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर अन्दर उनका अफसर चला जाये यहां से। जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम कर दिया गया। इंटरनैशनल कनवैंशन यह है कि कुछ उनको क्लीयर करने के लिए, चले जाने के लिए समय देना पड़ता है। उन्होंने भी ठीक किया कोई बात न करके तब तक जब तक कि चले नहीं गये यहां से। गलती क्या हुई, भूल क्या हुई इस में ? उसके बाद उन्होंने रिटैलियेट किया। यह साफ बात है। किसी किस्म का धोका नहीं हो सकता किसी को कि जो कुछ यहां से किया गया उसकी वजह से उन्होंने वहां किया। यहां से जब वह चला गया उसके बाद उन्होंने वहां से हमारे एक आदमी को कह दिया कि तुम चले जाओ। इसमें गलती क्या हुई ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न सुना है। मेरा कहना यह है कि पालिटिकली भारत सेरकार दोनों बार फेल हुई है। पहली बार उन्होंने तीन दिन का वक्त लिया और इस बीच पहले घोषणा कर दी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह तो देखें कि अगर फेल भी हुई हैं आप के कहने के मुताबिक तो गवर्नमेंट इस को नहीं मानती है। तब आप के सवाल का मैं उससे क्या जवाब मांगूं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा है कि कब तक देश के भाग्य के साथ गवर्नमेंट खेलती रहेगी ? इस का मैं क्या जवाब दिलाऊं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न यह है कि जब तीन दिन का समय उन्होंने लिया तो पहले उन्होंने वहां से घोषणा कर दी। यह एक भूल थी। एक भूल के बाद दूसरी भूल, एक गलती के बाद दूसरी गलती करना क्या उचित था ? क्या पहली गलती से सबक हासिल नहीं करना चाहिये था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं मानते हैं कि कोई गलती हुई है।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a previous occasion, when the Pakistani Attache was found involved in espionage activities in cooperation with some Indians and with some officials also, disturbing facts were divulged on the floor of the House, and when Mr. Nehru was here, we took the Government to task for giving a lot of time to Pakistan to take retaliatory steps against us and at the same time to carry on a vitriolic campaign against India by the Pakistani broadcasting system. The Pakistan Radio did a lot of vitriolic propaganda against India during this time, which we gave them. India made a political mistake. That was what we came to understand on the floor of the House on that occasion. We thought India would not repeat it...

Mr. Speaker: How can I tolerate a long speech? What is his question?

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it, in spite of the Government of India's sad experiences with Pakistan as revealed in the case of the Air Attache of Pakistan who was detected in Rawalpindi.....

Mr. Speaker: Again the same thing is repeated. What is his question?

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the previous sad experience of our Government of how Pakistan has conducted her affairs against us when we gave them time, why is it that Government have made the same mistake this time and given Pakistan an opportunity to carry on a radio warfare against us during these days?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come; the Government has said it has made no mistake.

Shri Hem Barua: Why did not the Government learn from that experience?

Mr. Speaker: First he assumes that a second mistake has been made.

[Mr. Speaker]

When the Government denies it, how can I again ask the Minister?

Shri Hem Barua: We do not expect the Government to admit their mistakes; that they will never do.

Mr. Speaker: There are other remedies open to him.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that this time was given to them?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): History repeats itself!

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When there is a disease which is of a recurrent nature, you can employ two remedies—preventive as well as curative. This disease *vis-a-vis* Pakistan High Commission has been going on during all these years. May I know from the hon. Home Minister what preventive measures have been taken all these years, what vigilance we ave been exercising all tese years, so that the Pakistan High Commission people do not steal away the secrets about our Air Force and military dispensations?

Shri Nanda: I thought the hon. Member would have discovered this fact that this is not an occasion to say that we have not been able to track down the person in the act before he could deliver the documents. I think this is a sign of our having achieved success in these thing. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Before the Minister completes the sentence, again an interruption is made. We should hear his answer.

Shri Hem Barua: This was an accidental discovery, the discovery of these people, because there was a letter written by the mother. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: There was nothing accidental about it. It was months of active endeavour that led to this. There is a bigger thing than the thing before us.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): It was reported that some Indian military officers of rank and dignity were involved in this spy-ring. May I know whether any further investigation in the matter reveals as to who these people were and the nature of the document and the information that was intended to be passed on?

Shri Nanda: I have no further information to disclose at present.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : प्राय: यह देखा जाता है कि जब जब पाकिस्तान के विषय में एसी घटना होती है, पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशन का कोई अधिकारी दर्शकों में आ कर पत्रकारों को मंत्रिमंडल के स्टेटमट की जो कापी दी जाती है उस को ले लेता है । यह पहली घटना नहीं है, इ स से पहले भी एसी घटना घट चुकी है । वह "प्रताप" में प्रकाशित भी हो चुकी है । इस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हर जगह सेल पर होता है, जो चाहे उस को ले ले ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वह सेल में बाजार में ले सकता है, यहां पर नहीं । यहां एसा होता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पत्रकार ले सकता है, हाई कमिशन का अधिकारी नही ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : लोक सभा में यह सब कैसे होता है ।

Shri Hem Barua: The Pakistani diplomat was seeing from there, from the diplomatic gallery on three occasions.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out that.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वह पत्रकारों के रूप में उसे नहीं ले सकता है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt you will agree with me that the matter is very grave, and I am sure the House will agree too. The nation also feels very perturbed over this. I want to know what exactly are the reasons—he evaded the question yesterday—plausible, phoney or otherwise for charging these people, six or seven of them who have been

arrested, under the Official Secrets Act and not with treason—apart from whatever happens at the trial—under the Defence of India Act? Has the Defence of India Act after having been used against political opponents in the country become a dead letter?

Shri Nanda: Yesterday also I answered that, that at the moment it is a provision of that Act under which action is being taken. If there is anything else applicable, certainly we will look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: Why don't you hang them?

Shri Nanda: Because these investigations are going on and it is in terms of the investigations that action will follow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you in the national interest. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I should hang them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Hanging is afterwards, I do not want to hang them on anyone else without trial. When the facts are in your possession, why don't you charge the accused with treason? What stands in the way of your doing so? The Defence of India Act is still on the statute-book; it has not yet become a dead letter. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Was it not a fact that while our Home Minister visited Assam in connection with the atrocities committed in Assam the same allegation was brought before him against the Assistant High Commissioner at Shillong; if so, may I know what action he has taken about that?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): May I know whether the Intelligence of the Government or the intelligent persons of the Government would tell us what are the reasons for Pakistan on all these two occasions to ask for time and in the course of that time to expel our officials first and show to the world that ours is a retaliatory measure and not theirs?

Shri Nanda: I have explained it. The experience which was mentioned was fully before us. We knew all the facts and we had them before our mind. It was in the light of that and in full view of those facts that this decision was taken. There was full 24 hours difference between our action and their action. The official of Pakistan left yesterday at five o'clock. Our man, the Second Secretary, will be leaving today, that is 24 hours after. It means that their action is an act of retaliation. What exactly is involved is certainly for the world to see.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir,..... He is not listening.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, it is discourtesy to you that when you have called a Member to put the question the Minister is not listening, and he is in conversation with someone.

Mr. Speaker: I am very attentive.

Shri Nath Pai: He should be attentive too.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I expect that also.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to an earlier question the hon. Minister said that he was not going to disclose the nature of the document. While agreeing with him that the facts and the details of the contents of the document need not be disclosed, may we know whether the documents which the accused were trying to hand over to the Pakistani Second Secretary had any bearing on the defence and the security of this country?

Shri Nanda: The seriousness of the nature of this activity and the documents I have already disclosed. I am not going to give any more details.

Shri Nath Pai: I wanted to know specifically whether it had any bearing on the defence and security of this country. What is the mystery about it? Why is there this mystification?

Shri Nanda: That is so.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : यहां कांचन और कांच एक तोल पर तुल गया है, यह क्या मामला है । हमारे सेकेन्ड सेक्रटरी को उन्होंने बिना कसूर वहां से हटा दिया जब कि हम ने यहां रेड हैन्डेड पकड़ा । हमारे सेकेन्ड सेक्रटरी को बिना खता के कैसे वहां से हटा दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय कसे दें ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : क्या इन हालतों को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की भी कोशिश की कि पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिश्नर के दफ्तर के लोग जो इस तरह की कोशिश करते हैं उन पर विजिलेंस रखी जाये । उन लोगों की देख रेख के लिये वहां आदमी रखे जाते हैं या नहीं ताकि इस तरह की घटनायें बार बार न घटें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को यहां कहें । क्या वह उन से यह कहें कि वहां पर आदमी लगा दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि इन घटनाओं से सचेत रहने के लिये मंत्री महोदय कोई विशेष कार्रवाई करेंगे अथवा नहीं ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : जहां तक मैं समझता हूं सरकार की गोपनीय बातों के सम्बन्ध में सदन के सदस्यों का यहां प्रश्न पूछना वाजिब नहीं है कि डिफेन्स के मामले में सरकार क्या कर रही है या और किसी सम्बन्ध में । मैं अपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्यों से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह भारतवर्ष के हित में नहीं होगा । इसलिये वे ऐसा न करें ।

श्री नाथ पाई : हम अपना कर्तव्य काफी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): While congratulating the Home Ministry for having found out before the secret documents were handed over, I would like to know why there was delay, after discovering the letter of the mother some months back, in finding out the culprits? I would also like to know whether the complete spy-ring has been rounded up or whether some more people are still there?

Shri Nanda: There was no mother in the picture at all.

12.57 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. I remember—the Minister concerned is not here—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs making a promise more or less in the last Budget Session that no Bill would be taken up for consideration and passing in a Session unless it has been introduced within the first half of the Session. Now, Sir, this Bill is introduced today and it is being taken up on Monday or some time next week according to the list of business which I heard from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. This is contrary to the promise he made. I hope you will not let these things happen, because this is certainly detrimental to the methodical and scientific running of the Session.

Mr. Speaker: When we take that Bill up we will see.

12.59 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL*, 1964

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag

*Published in Gazette of India—Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-12-64.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Singh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1964-65 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1964-65 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, yesterday while replying to the points raised by us I asked a specific question of the Deputy Minister of Railways. I asked him whether on the question of the new zone, the carving out of a new zone with Southern Railway and the Central Railway in the southern part, which was hanging fire for several years, would take place. The Minister did not give a reply and you were pleased to observe that an omnibus reply is given. But I find from the newspapers that today there is a press report to the effect that Government has taken a decision to have this new zone. If that is so, why could the Minister not give that information to the House yesterday? Yet, even though this matter was raised in the debate, no answer was given.

13 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That decision might have been taken later.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga says that that decision might have been taken later.

Shri Nambiar: Was that decision taken yesterday night?

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Concolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1964-65 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:....

Shri Ranga: May I have a word?

Mr. Speaker: At this stage?

Shri Ranga: Then at what stage can I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: I will give him an opportunity during the clause by clause consideration. But he ought to have given prior notice if he had intended to take part in the discussion on the Appropriation Bill. Now the question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1964-65 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up clause by clause consideration.

Shri Ranga: I only wanted to have one or two minutes. I have brought to the notice of the Government, as did several other hon. Members, the accidents that are taking place at the level-crossings because of the inability of the Government to take proper protective measures. Government have pleaded their inability to appoint gate-keepers there or to make other arrangements. But there are very many places where there are some sub-ways not far away from the line crossings. I have brought to the notice of the Government one particular case in my own constituency, one place called Kuppam, where there is a sub-way where a pillar is put to prevent part traffic passing through that subway. When it was brought to their notice, they said that it would cost them Rs. 20,000 and as their rules do not permit them to spend such a big amount they wanted the local panchayats to bear the cost. The local panchayats say they cannot afford to foot the bill. I do not know

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.
**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ranga]

why the Government want to stick to those rules—I do not know when they were passed—and avoid spending even small sums of money in order to take advantage of the sub-ways which are already there. If they want to construct new sub-ways or over-bridges, it would cost them very much. But if there are sub-ways which are already in existence, I do not know why Government should be unwilling to change their rules, which have been formulated long ago, to take advantage of the facilities which are already there. I would like the Government to give consideration to this matter and change the rules.

Mr. Speaker: Now the Minister.

Shri Nambiar: He might answer my point also. How many divisions are going to be there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In this Bill we have asked for an appropriation of only Rs. 10,000 and this is in regard a preliminary engineering-*cum*-final location survey for a proposed Railway line between Dantewara and Bhadrachalam. In this Bill, Professor Ranga has raised the question of level-crossings. As he knows, there are over 33,000 level-crossings in this country.

Mr. Speaker: He is not talking of all those 33,000; he is talking of only one. Therefore, he might consider it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever we are going to do at one particular level-crossing shall have to be done in the case of all other similar level-crossings.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he refuse Professor Ranga immediately?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not refusing. In the larger context we shall examine the question which Professor Ranga has raised and if it can be done it will be done.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nambiar was enquiring about the news which has appeared in the papers about the creation of a zone.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That will be taken up later on.

Mr. Speaker They have been asking for the creation of that zone for some time and nothing was said on that point. Yet, today's papers do carry the news that a zone has been created, or a decision has been taken.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I may mention that this matter was discussed subsequent to the point raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule and the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule and the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.07 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 17th December, 1964, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House.....".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy will continue his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was pointing out that in spite of the wide powers given in the law, the Government has failed to take adequate measures to stop the malpractices and specially the record of the Company Law Administration, which is entrusted with this task, is very

miserable. The Company Law Administration, if I may say so, has not at all taken any initiative in this matter of inquiry. I was referring to the Mundhra deal. Even that matter came up because of some criminal cases filed by some directors; not on account of the investigation or action by the Company Law Administration of Government.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Daphtari Committee, in the course of their observations, have stated about investments made by companies in their own names except in special circumstances provided therein, the fictitious transactions and yet Government not taking any action even though section 49 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides sufficient punishment in such cases. They have commented that the section provides ample safeguard against this tendency. So, the remedy seems to lie in the effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act, prosecuting the delinquent directors and getting them punished. In that background, in spite of the powers given to Government, I do not think any desirable results are expected even after the passing of this measure.

In this connection, I may again refer to what has been stated by the Vivian Bose Commission itself. It has stated that unscrupulous men with money who could buy friends at will, exploit them to their advantages. In this connection, I would like the Finance Minister to tell us how far the Company Law Administration has been re-organised in such a manner as to implement or enforce these laws effectively.

Then, it is not only the big business houses which are not touched. They have not taken action even against the officers who are responsible for this negligence. Here, I would like to refer to the appointment of Shri Chopra as inspector to go into the working of some of the companies of the Dalmia-Jain group.

I would like to know who was the officer or who was the Minister responsible for recommending the name of this particular person, Mr. Chopra who himself is now being prosecuted for some serious charges. If he has at all submitted any report, will this report receive any consideration in any court of justice and will it be justifiable to take any action against any company against whom he might have reported?

So, the first thing necessary in this connection is, when the Government are taking more powers, that the administration of the Company Law Administration must be re-organised. The Daphtary-Sastri Committee have mostly devoted their attention to, and have made some recommendations about, the investment policy. As you know, Sir, it is clearly stated in many of these reports that there is also manipulation of shares to control management. As I have stated earlier as regards this matter, the Bill does not go far enough. One common feature of malpractiecs in these companies is blank transfers and reservation of shares in blocks. This puts the shareholders to a distinct disadvantage. Then, through interlocking of companies and through expansion of unrelated enterprises, like a textile company expanding its share issue to other enterprises as petro-chemicals etc., manipulations are made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. I am sure, you will agree that there should be quorum in the House during the debate on this important Bill.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is a must.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now, there is quorum. Shri Dwivedy might continue his speech.

Shri Sundendranath Dwivedy: According to me, the managing agency system is the real root of the trouble.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Shri Masani was referring to a speech of the Finance Minister and said that he has threatened that gradually the system will go. I would have expected the Finance Minister not only to threaten but to provide in this very Bill that the managing agency system would be abolished. After a good deal of experience it has been seen that the managing agency system has served its purpose and this a source of real malpractices now. Shareholders have absolutely nothing to do with the business; they have no voice. There are certain agencies which they create which go on committing several subterfuges. Therefore, this Bill should have contained an amendment to abolish the managing agency system altogether.

Then, there is the question of stock exchanges to which Government should pay some attention also. If there is no discipline and no correcting influence, there is no future for industry. About this, I think, some attention should have been paid.

About the provisions of the Bill, I will just want to have a clarification from the Finance Minister. I was not satisfied on reading clause 5 of the Bill. One of the main recommendations of the Daphtary-Sastri Committee was about the statement of objects in the memorandum. It has been poined out by Shri Morarka in the course of his speech as to how even Government companies have such omnibus objects which include everything in the world and they can manipulate in any manner that they like. Of course, in the case of a Government company one would not expect any such danger. But it has been seen even during the course of inquiry into the Dalmia-Jain concerns that because they had included supply of vehicles etc. in the statement of objects, they manipulated it in such a way that crores of rupees were lost to the company and the actual beneficiaries were some other persons. I think, in the recommendation they have specifically stated that whenever the objects are to be changed or anything has to be done, newspaper advertisement announcing the flotation and the specific objects should be made and equally prominently the advertisement should be published if they are taking up any other business or anything. In this amending Bill I do not find whether anything has been mentioned specifically about this, although there is mention of a special resolution that they have to adopt before they do anything. All these things are there, but I want to know whether the specific recomendation made by the Daphtary-Sastri Committee is there or not.

I would also point out to clause 9 of the Bill which amends section 69. It is not quite clear to me. When one reads the previous section 69, one finds that there was a penal provision for the contravention of rules of a fine of Rs. 5,000. Now, sub-section (4) of section 69 is proposed to be substituted by a new sub-section and that particular penal provision does not find a place there. Of course, subsequently when they seek to amend section 73, there is a mention of it. But I would like to know why it is that this particular matter was omitted in this section when they seek to amend it.

About audit and other things, I need not say much and there is no time. But it is necessary that we must set up a cost accounting cell to keep a check on the price structure. If that is not checked, whatever other measures you may take, according to me. it will seriously put the entire economy out of gear.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in December 1963, when an amendment to the Companies Act was brought before this House, the House asked for a comprehensive measure and the Finance Minister said that he hoped to bring one during the succeeding Budget session whihc was the 1964 Budget session.

Anyway, this comprehensive measure has at last come. So, it is better late than never. I am glad that there are some very salutary provisions in this Bill.

As the statement of objects and reasons says quite clearly, this Bill has taken into account the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry on the administration of Dalmia-Jain companies as well as the Daphtary-Sastri Report. This is exactly what had been wanted. This Bill is now going to a Joint Committee and the Joint Committee is to report at the end of the first week of the next session. I hope that in the next session, soon after the Joint Committee reports, and if this report is not delayed, we shall be able to enact this legislation so that it becomes law during the Budget session of 1965, which will mean one year later.

As I said, some of the provisions are extremely salutary, one of which I would like to mention particularly. That is sub-clause (ii) of clause 3, which says:

> '(ii) in clause (3), after the words "manager or secretary", the words "or any person in accordance with those directions or instructions the Board of directors or any one or more of the directors is or are accustomed to act" shall be inserted.'

We have seen from some of the malpractices that came to light after the Inquiry Commission's Report and by the recommendations of the Daphtary-Sastri Committee, that it seems to be usual and it is so today also for someone to act from behind and someone else taking the blame if it was found out. I think this widening of the definition should help the Government to get at the real culprit.

Then, I come to clause 5. It has been talked about a great deal. I think this is a very, very important provision here to provide for the main and subsidiary objects of the company. Yesterday, Mr. Morarka made a very clever speech and he was pleased to ridicule the Government because in some of the Memoranda of Association of some of the public undertakings a large number of objects were written down. It sounds quite amazing on the floor of the House to bring out this list. But nevertheless this list is quite a necessary list. It may deflect one from the argument but it is no counter-argument to the fact that this is a very important provision, and I am very glad that the Finance Minister has actually brought it and I am sure the Joint Committee will consider retaining it as it is.

Clause 13 is, of course, one of the major clauses of this Bill dealing with prevention of blank transfers against which both Mr. Masani and Mr. Morarka raised objection. Even in U.K., they have the same system of preventing blank transfers in this way so that a good deal of transactions which bring in all these abuses can be prevented. I am glad that this provision is here in this Bill.

Similarly, clause 22 deals with suitable and effective auditing. The hon. Member who preceded me spoke about it. I entirely agree with him that proper arrangements for cost accounting are necessary and that a cell for that also should be there. I am very glad that this particular provision is in the Bill. One can enumerate a number of provisions. As the Finance Minister pointed out yesterday, there are 19 such provisions which follow the recommendations of the Inquiry Commission and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee and they are all healthy provisions. I am suprised to hear both Mr. Morarka as well as Mr. Masani to say that those conditions no longer exist for such provisions. They have said that the conditions existing before the amending Act of 1956 came in, are not operating any longer and as the Company Law Administration has been tightened up since 1956 and there is now discipline in the corporate

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

sector, it is not necessary to have these provisions. What do we see around us in the country? Is that true? Is there such discipline in the corporate sector? Why do we have so much tax-evasion? Why is there so much unaccounted money? Why this infringement of foreign exchange rules and all that? There are so many other malpractices that still continue and, in fact, are getting, if anything, worse. It is true that the Company Law Administration was tightened up somewhat in 1956. But certainly these provisions are absolutely necessary and I only hope that by having these provisions, it will be possible for the Government now to be able to take action against those who infringe these things. I would also make an appeal to those who are good businessmen, those who really believe in keeping the canons of business or even keeping the letter of the law, because they at least have some business ethics, to support this. But when we look around, there is little of that element in this country. If there are any good businessmen who believe in keeping the business ethics and only flouting or going in for tax-evasion as in other countries according to the devices that the law allows, even they should come forward and support the Finance Minister so that this bad name that the Indian business has got may be gradually eliminated and that the bad name the business community has because of all the malpractices and abuses that go on and have increased of late, should be eliminated so that the private sector at least in our mixed economy may be considered to be one which is helping towards the nation's progress. We have accepted the mixed economy. We do not want to curtail or curb the private sector in such a manner that they cannot help in industrial growth. But it must be regulated. We cannot have the law of the jungle prevailing in this matter and those who talk in terms of complete *laissez faire* seem to want the law of the jungle. That is why they are objecting to the provisions of this Bill which they should welcome. They should welcome the regulatory measures in companies through which the industrial growth will be able to go forward better.

There is one point more which has been brought up and which I hope the Joint Committee will take into consideration to the extent it is empowered to do and that is in regard to simplifying the procedures. The Finance Minister has told us that so many of the clauses are to simplify the procedures and that is a good thing. But perhaps the procedures could be further simplified. There is no doubt the fact that we have to amend the laws so frequently that it leads to a confusion and it has all to be sorted out. I hope this will be so amended, after the Joint Committee report, that it will not be necessary for a long time to amend the Companies Act. I hope further simplification can be brought about so that the law can be made easy for those who administer and those who have to conform to it. I think such measures will be taken. But, in taking those measures, it is absolutely necessary that the provisions through which malpractices are stopped and eliminated, are there in full strength and, if necessary, the Joint Committee might suggest ways and means by which they can be further strengthened. I hope it will not weaken them in any way so that eventually the private sector that we allow in the mixed economy can be a healthy sector and help towards the nation's economic growth and prosperity. With these words, I support this Bill for reference to the Joint Committee.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is not only long overdue but in view of the report of the Vivian Bose Commission together with the Daphtary-Sastri recommendations, it is most essential that we do something about it and act on their recommendations.

Within the last few years, not only has there been a great deal of indus-

trial growth in our country, but the investment of the public has increased considerably and so it is most necessary that the Government should take such action as is necessary to provide adequate safeguards to the share-holders primarily and in the wider sense to the society as a whole. Of course, this buccaneering and pirating of the type that is being perpetrated in some public limited companies, if allowed to continue, I fear, may endanger the entire economy of the country. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the intentions of the Bill are clearly stated. It is proposed mainly that with the passage of this Bill the following things may be achieved, namely ensure due and proper administration of the funds and assets of the companies in the interests of the investing public, have a better and stricter governmental control with better investigation of the affairs of a company and more effective audit, and thirdly, simplify some of the procedural matters.

It has been suggested by some Members that there have been far too many amendments to the Companies Act within a short time. Perhaps, they are right in saying that Government should have given this matter more thought with a view to bringing forward a comprehensive legislation applicable to the corporate sector. Plecemeal legislation introduced at frequent intervals does create some instability in the money market. But, frankly speaking, if there is a temporary slump, it may well be caused by vested interests, but if it is a more lasting slump, then it is obviously due to some deep-rooted economic reasons and it has nothing whatsoever to do with the tightening up of the Government control to stop the misuse of managerial powers and privileges.

Business can become an alternative and private government, and that is contrary to the very basic ideology of our Government to work for the social and economic welfare ofw our people. Even Hobbes in those early days of British industrialisation had introduced the concept of business being a lesser commonwealth.

To begin with, corporate funds are other people's money held in trust. Therefore, one cannot obviously operate them or dispose of them as freely as one would do one's own money. So, to use these funds for one's own benefit or for the benefit of one's friends and relations and thus abuse the money kept in trust is tantamount to a breach of faith. Similarly, corporate power must at all times be necessarily exercisable only for the benefit of the shareholders. So, clause 46 regarding loans, which provides for a maximum limit of 20 per cent of the aggregate of subscribed capital and free reserves of the lending companies in the case of companies being managed by the same management and 30 per cent of the subscribed capital and free reserves where the companies are managed by different managements, is I believe, an essential clause.

The annual reports of the Company Law Administration cite cases of tax-evasion by the diversion of money from a flourishing company to a company making losses, and such practices are indeed tantamount to defrauding not only the investor but the State. It is maintained that shareholders can object to such things in an annual general meeting. But we know only too well how little is the influence of the shareholders, scattered as they are and uninformed as they are. In fact, the sharehoulders obey the management, and not the management the shareholders. The shareholders have little authority, and the management usually sees to it that there is a majority support for it in an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting. So, in reference to clause 15 which requires the sanction of the shareholders of the company by a special resolution passed at a general body meeting, to my way of thinking, has little meaning. In fact, it typifies what is referred to as dead letter. We all know what happens in these general body meetings when

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such a resolution is to be passed. The management sees to it that it has the right majority, and, therefore, I feel that to put this restriction which Government cannot see implemented, is of little use. On the contrary, this provision can and may be misused by some interested parties. For instance, it has become a habit, I know, in some of the shareholders' meetings in Bombay; there, one single individual or stock-broker who is obstreperous has even resorted to blackmailing, and this can indeed be a very harassing thing for an honest businessman. Recently, I heard in Bombay that a certain club, I believe, an automobile club, which had property in a very valuable area of Bombay, the value of which is usually considered to be about Rs. 700 per square yard, had disposed of it;—the directors had disposed of it—at the rate of about Rs. 150 or Rs. 175 per square yard.

I would like to know whether the provisions of the legislation provide the necessary guarantees. The test should be whether the provisions in a piece of legislation provide the necessory guarantees and whether those provisions can be implemented. If we enact such legislation as can be misused to the disadvantage of a small man or an honest man, then I think that we shall be putting undue restrictions and bringing in undue rigidity in the legislation. So, I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this matter, especially when this Bill goes to the Joint Committee, and make the necessary changes, if he so thinks fit.

I understand that in the United Kingdom, the objects of business are left more flexible, and it is necessary to declare only the main objects of business, not specified objects of business, nor all the objects.

The management is necessarily responsible for the proper utilisation of the investors' money. It is understandable, therefore, if the profit motive is the most important consideration. But the management has also to think of the labour, the supplier, the purchaser and also the consumer. Improper and fraudulent use of the money under their control can affect all these people, and it can affect also the cost of production, the availability of the commodity to the consumer etc. So, I think that State control is imperative and inevitable in a modern democratic society.

Lastly, I would like to say that the importance of this legislation lies in its implementation. If the administration is found lacking in fulfilling its responsibility, this will be just a piece of paper, or in the alternative, if the powers vested in the tribunal are misused so that they work to the disadvantage of the honest man and if they become a means of harassment through unjust operation or through prejudicial operation, then the good intentions underlying this Bill will be nullified. But I think that it is important to remember that for any law to be effective it must have the sanction and co-operation of the society as a whole. If it should have such sanction and such co-operation, then it must necessarily work for the large majority of the society. It must work with equal justice for all concerned, not to the advantage of those few men who have access to the right quarters, who have influence and who have money. If the law works in their favour and against the small man and against the honest man, then indeed this law will become just a mockery as some of the other pieces of legislation which have ben enacted in this country.

For example, I would like to mention the powers for search and seizure. These are very great and wide powers. They can be used well in the interest of society, but they can be misused also. A man's good name and a man's dignity are of great importance to him, not only personally but also professionally. It has been said to me that if it is possible for a dishonest man in a high bracket of income to earn Rs. 100 and keep every single rupee

of that, and at the same time, if an honest man who earns Rs. 100 finds it impossible to keep even a rupee, then indeed the law is unjust. Therefore, the law must apply equally and with equal justice to all. I trust the Government realises that this Parliament gives it wide powers, and also that such powers will be used with caution and a sense of responsibility. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while the memory of the Companies Amendment Bill which was enacted only very recently is still very much in my mind, I feel that this is an inroad, which was virtually envisaged when we started with the conception of a welfare state. The Government had probably made up its mind then that we must have no private sector left and we must have only the public sector left. With that end in view, we started inroads into the private working of private individuals to deprive them of the liberty of action which was usually contemplated in company law. Slowly, but surely we were feeling our way to seeing that private ownership and the running of business by private individuals, their freedom of thinking, must be destroyed.

Having achieved what they wanted to achieve by amendment of the old company only four years ago, they have now come with this new picture which, as the statement of objects and reasons says, is consequent on certain reports made by Mr. Justice Vivian Bose and the Daphtary-Visvanatha Sastri Committee. To my mind, this new law will only create greater dishonesty and bring about more ingenious methods on the part of the mercantile community to get out of the various restrictions and inhibitions being introduced by means of this law. Unless and until we rise, and the national spirit rises with it, and corruption is rooted out, these pinpricks which are being placed on the statute book are not going to give us the hold we want or remedy the ills that have set in. It will certainly bring about a state of affairs whereby we may say that we have got greater squeezing power over the mercantile community in the sense that for every little thing they will have to run to a government officer for his sanction in one way or other, with the net result that the dishonest officer will make more money than he does today. The object may be very laudable, but it cannot be served by the amendments now contemplated. The old law is not yet old; I should say it is still so fresh that even the ink on the paper on which it was written has not dried, and we are now coming forward with a large number of amendments. These amendments, brought in this piecemeal manner, create difficulties in administration of law.

Who benefits thereby? The people who want to derive any benefit thereby are those officers whose duty it is to administer the law. They derive the greatest benefit out of it, and the Government derives none. It creates, in my opinion, a sort of brake on the smooth working of any administration. It is a well-known saying, and it has been the experience of some very senior officers and some Ministers also, that our bureaucrats know so many methods of applying brakes that no work of Government can be carried out smoothly. But none of them knows how to apply grease so that the machinery may work smoothly and properly. It is this unfortunate circumstance which exists and which is desired to be perpetuated by the introduction of these amendments.

I will draw your attention to cl. 3(ii) which suggests that after the words "manager or secretary", the words "or any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or any one or more of the directors is or are accustomed to act" shall be inserted. The law is to be fastened upon a man who has absolutely nothing to do, who is

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not directly or indirectly concerned, with the administration of company law, but who may happen to be a friend of a director and who may virtually for nothing, and gratis, have given some advice or guidance—which generally happens in the case of a director who may certainly not be very ominiscient. For giving that advice or direction, is the person who has given it gratis to be brought in? In this world of ours we know that everybody seeks advice, everybody gives advice, but nobody takes it. Here, even if the man does not take it, the man who has given it will be held responsible for an act which has been done by another. This fallacious provision is, I should say, in the extreme, an absurdity unknown in the administration of law.

We know that in criminal law, there is accessory before the fact and accessory after the fact. But here, there is no question of accessory because the very definition is 'any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or any one or more of the directors is or are accustomed to act'. What is this 'accustomed to act'? A most vague term has been brought into the picture. How long will we act upon this vague nature of the law? Enactment of law in such vague language is really, to my mind, a thing which should have been stopped long ago.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This is based on the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: To say the least, I personally doubt very much and think, with all respect to the great learning that Mr. Justice Bose has, that he had not much knowledge —I could see this by reading the report—of company working. The business acumen that a man possesses or the knowledge that man possesses in the working of a company goes a long way in realising the difficulties of an operator of a company. The recommendations of a scholar, a mere judicial officer who has never in his life laid his hand upon the running of a concern, who has no practical knowledge, are not of much value, and they ought not to have been put at such a high level at which they have been put and accepted.

In Clause 11, we have put an embargo on all paper transactions. I remember that often some wooden-headed persons make the assertion:

"हम तो नगद से काम करते हैं"

That is, you pay cash and you take cash. This provision is of a similar nature. If there is a foreign collaborator, you have got to pay him for the technical advice received from him; if there is a foreign technician, you have got to pay him for the general knowledge he possesses which he uses for promoting the company. He has got no money. You have got to assign certain shares to him, and unless and until you assign the shares to him, he will not part with the knowledge that he possesses. So, I cannot understand what is contemplated by making this provision for cash.

A very intelligent man with very intimate knowledge of a particular technical line has got no money, but if he has got knowledge, that is converted into money. He is not able to pay cash, and therefore, the company is not able to buy his knowledge. So, what will the company do? That pauper, without a farthing to his credit, will open an account in a bank, and issue a cheque in the name of the comturn, will pay a cheque for Rs. 10,000 and in consideration of having received that cheque, the shares will be issued to him. The company, in its turn, will pay a acheque for Rs. 10,000 in his favour, which he can endorse back. Why should such a foolish transaction be entered into, why should such a provision be necessary?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Do you not know that there are bogus directors?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know it. I have great regard for Dr. Aney, and

I take it that it is a very wise suggestion that the bogus directors should be driven out, but at the same time, will it not hit the man in the case I have narrated? The technician or the man with technical skill or the collaborator will not be able to work with you till money has passed. It will cut both ways. So, a *via media* ought to have been found, and more honest people ought to be allowed to come in. The root cause of this dishonesty ought to have been wiped out. Instead of that, we are presuming that every one is dishonest, and we want to make a law to catch hold of the dishonest persons. That is why I added a preamble, when I started, that the root cause of all this appears to be dishonesty and corruption which has spread in the whole nation. It is that which requires to be rooted out. It is not this law which is required. Will it not be possible for these dubious directors to pass one cheque and get another cheque?

The new sub-section (1A) to be added to section 108 of the principal Act by clause 13 is printed in big letters. This Clause, to say the least, will lead to a sort of delaying tactics, or an obstruction on the part of the officer concerned before he signs it. It will create an obstruction for every merchant and every man who wants to raise some finance. He has got shares with him. Today he can go and deposit the shares and get money. I know defrauding has taken place, because there were fraudulent persons who did it, and there were fraudulent banks which wanted to indulge in it.

The clause says:

> "(1A) Every instrument of transfer—
>
> "(a) shall be in the prescribed form obtainable from the prescribed authority who shall stamp or otherwise endorse thereon the date on which it is issued."

Would it not be better to have a special adhesive duty upon it, so that on the prescribed form the man can affix it, and then endorse that this is the date on which it was sold and this was the date on which it was written? Why should one approach an authority? That authority will obstruct you, require greasing of the palm, and unless that is done, he will not do the work, and therefore, another dishonest man will come into the picture of dishonest men already there. So, I say that great attention will have to be paid by the Joint Committee in formulating the provisions of this Clause, which, to my mind, is not a very healthy provision of law.

In Clause 21, a new sub-clause, namely (iii)(d) in sub-section (1) of Section 209 of the principal Act is sought to be inserted as under:

> "(d) in the case of a company engaged in production, processing, manufacturing or mining activities, such particulars relating to utilisation of material or labour as may be prescribed,...."

Instead of including it in the statute, it could have been dealt with merely by making rules. We have the rule-making power under the Act. It is not necessary to put it in the Act, because every time there is a provision that any contravention of the Act will result in so much fine and penalty to be levied.

Because I have very little time, I cannot offer criticism on the entire Bill. I will deal with Clause 22 and then finish. By this Clause, a new sub-section (1A) is sought to be inserted in section 227 of the principal Act, which reads partly thus:

> "(1A) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the auditor shall inquire—
>
> (a) whether loans and advances made by the company have been properly secured and whether the terms on which they have been made are not

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prejudicial to the interests of the company...." (2)

This new provision is intended to apply to secured creditors. I am suggesting that the words 'or its members' should be deleted. There may be cases where the interest of the company and those of the members may conflict. It may be in the interest of members if a section 104 company having accumulated profits decides to give loans to its members *pro rata*: this would be against the interest of the company since such a loan would be taxable under section 22 of the Income Tax Act.

14 hrs.

While the Joint Committee discusses these things, the services of some eminent company lawyers and some eminent accountants must be requisitioned to give their views as they are specialists in the administration of the company law so that they may tell whether these provisions will be conducive to the healthy working of the company or they will be merely further obstructions on the administration of the company and will create corrupt officers in place of corrupt directors. The object of wiping out corruption will not be achieved; there will only be a new picture of corruption, a different form of corruption for which yet different amendments will have to be brought; and there will be a hotch-potch of the company law. Therefore, the amendments as they are at present moulded should be properly considered by a very competent committee where the matter may be dealt with thoroughly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Jadhav—absent. Shri Gandhi. 10 minutes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall take 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other speakers.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall try to condense.

Sir, I am glad that this Bill is going to a Joint Committee. I also owe a compliment to the Ministry on the excellent notes on clauses that have been provided. They are clear and very helpful. This is an imporant Bill on an important subject that has great potential for the future growth of corporate sector in this country. We in this country have already achieved a fairly appreciable record of company legislation in the past few years. This is not our first effort on this subject. For instance, we passed the 1956 Act. It was a very comprehensive piece of legislation on this subject. Then came the first amendment in 1960. This too was preceded by a fairly detailed enquiry on the subject. Now, we have this second amendment Bill. I am not counting the various other minor amendments in the interim period. One, however, fears that the result of such frequent amendment of the Act may be that we may go on adding provisions which are not perhaps so needed and also, in the process make the Act more complicated than necessary. For any success in the field of regulation of companies it is necessary that we have to secure the co-operation of those who manage these companies. There were something like 24757 companies in 1963. Considering that all these companies have directors and managers, the number goes up to a few lakhs of persons whose co-operation we must acquire and whose habits of compliance with the provisions of the law also must change and whose standards of ethical behaviour must improve. Happily, we are glad to see that that process has started and we now have a new corporate behaviour very much in evidence. We also see that there is a growing desire to have an adjustment between private needs and conditions and social obligations of trade and industry. I am making this statement on the basis of the sixth annual report on the working and administration of the Com-

panies Act, 1956. Many of the evils which were brought to light by the Vivian Bose Commission are not likely tc recur in the post-1956 era. In fact the Commission itself has said as much. The comprehensive legislation that we passed in 1956 and also in 1960 have done a lot. In fact it has made it appear as if the field of company legislation has undergone a sea change. Now, as I said, we already have a kind of a respectable record of some thinking done on this subject of company legislation. We had the 1956 Act, the 1960 amending Act, then the Report of the Vivian Bose Commission and then we had the analysis of the Sastri-Daphtari committee and above all we had eight years of energetic and intelligent administration of the company law department. All this progress is there. I should like the Joint Committee in proceeding to face its task to keep this at the back of their minds, this progress, this improvement and this growing habit of the timely and regular compliance with the provisions of the company law and also, finally, the rising standard of ethical behaviour. All this is necessary in order that the Joint Committee has a proper outlook in this matter. I would very humbly suggest that in proceeding to undertake its great task, the Joint Committee should have in their mind some such questions as follows: is the proposal before them necessary? That should be the first question. The second is, does it duplicate any of the provisions or any provisions very near it? After all, when we have such a multiplicity of legislation, there is bound to be some overlapping and needless complexity. As I said, the Companies Act is there; there is the Securities (Regulation and Control) Act and above all there is the Income-tax Act. All these are, in one way or another, inter-connected and any provision in anyone of these Acts can influence the behaviour of the companies or the corporate sector. Lastly, the question they should ask themselves is, can these provisions before the Joint Committee be modified and made more suitable, less restrictive and more helpful for the growth of the corporate sector. I shall proceed to consider briefly a few of the provisions of the Bill.

For instance, I would like to consider clause 7 which deals with section 43A companies. Then, I would like to consider the question of currency of the blank transfers and also the question of inter-company loans, retirement age of directors, cost audit and such others. Clause 7 seeks to provide that the Central Government be given power to exempt from the provision of section 43A any private company in which shares are held by one or more bodies corporate incorporated outside India. I might frankly say that I have some knowledge of the great difficulties that were being experienced in the absence of such a provision. I welcome this amendment, and these are days when one has to be thankful for small mercies. This is a small mercy and yet, as I said, I welcome it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute more.

Shri V. B Gandhi: Two minutes may be given, Sir. I would say something about clause 13 which deals with the period of currency of blank transfers. We have no objection to the new requirement of getting every instrument of transfer in the prescribed form and with the official date-stamp on it. I would like that the Joint Committee gives a very thorough examination to this subject. The restriction sought to be imposed is that in the case of listed shares it shall be six months and in other cases it shall be two months. It is said that this restriction is being imposed with a view to curb abuses in the system of blank transfers. But let us not forget that with all these abuses inherent, the system of blank transfers has been prevailing all over the world in all the countries with the notable exception of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. The Bill is coming back from the Joint Committee.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall finish in a minute, Sir. It is said that this system of blank transfers leads to the concealment of beneficial owners' identity; that it leads to evasion of tax and it leads to window-dressing of balance-sheets and such others. These abuses can be remedied to a large extent by legislation that is already available to us in the Companies Act of 1956, in the Securities (Regulation and Control) Act of 1956 and, above all, in the Income-tax Act. Also, several clauses in this Bill itself, such as clauses 8, 17 and 42 of the present Bill, prohibit the holding of shares in fictitious names and also compel disclosure of beneficial interests where nominees hold shares exceeding five per cent of the equity capital.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is up.

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am also critical of this measure, but not from the angle of Shri Masani and Shri Morarka, but from a quite opposite angle. My angle is that this amendment is not sufficient nor strong enough. We remember that in the Rajya Sabha, in 1963, in the discussion of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, while speaking on that Bill, the hon. Finance Minister stated:

> "There is no point in producing a company law without teeth, asking the people to furnish figures, facts which nobody looks into and nobody checks the veracity of these facts and they cannot be checked."

He himself admitted that there was actually no teeth in it and today after the Vivian Bose Commission's report and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee report, we thought he would bring in sufficient teeth into this legislation, but instead of bringing teeth, he puts up a show of teeth, but that is the tooth of only a one-year old child and nothing more than that.

When he presented this Bill, we thought that he would bring in certain radical changes. You will find that even yesterday, Shri Masani and Shri Morarka were trying to impress this House by saying that after the adoption of this Bill, the whole lot of companies will collapse, as if this will not help companies to be floated and they thought that the Vivian Bose Commission report and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee report were only a sort of change and they are not effective. That is what they wanted. But unfortunately the hon. Minister also played into their hands. That is what I would say.

I am just now going to quote from a paper prepared by a Research Officer in the former Company Law Administration which will give you some facts about the fraud that is being conducted behind this company law legislation and the corporate companies which are very numerous from the point of view of numbers.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the date of that note?

Shri Nambiar: I shall tell you. It is said in that paper as follows:

> "As shareholders of big company do not participate in the day-to-day activities of the company, and receive generally once a year an annual report showing a statement of liabilities and assets, evaluated according to current accounting procedures, and therefore subject to considerable under-evaluation ....Thanks to the creeping inflation of modern days, they are unable to know whether the dividend paid to them is their share of the current corporate earnings or in fact repatriation of their principal originally invested."

The consumers as well as the shareholders know the least about the real state of affairs of these companies. This is a paper prepared by Mr. N. D. Joshi recently. The paper says:

> "Further they are also unable to know whether they receive their

due share of corporate earnings. They are also not able in reality to insist that their share in corporate earnings should be paid to them in cash."

In all these matters, there is so much fraud and to say that bringing in more legislation to intensify the measures is to deprive the companies of their real existence is something which is unjustifiable. On the other hand, it should be so severe that the people who indulge in these malpractices can be brought to book.

Coming to the points raised by the last speaker about blank transfers, I would like to point out that blank transfers are the main cause of very many malpractices. I can point out four main defects of these blank transfers. The first abuse according to the Vivian Bose Commission was concealment of the identity of the real beneficial owners behind their nominees. The Commission's report has focussed attention on these blank transfers. The Minister does not come forward with a provision banning the blank transfers. He has put some restrictions which will be ineffective. The second fraud is the evasion of tax by suppression of secret profits invested in holdings on blank transfers. Mr. Masani said yesterday that a system of blank transfers was a common method. Mr. Gandhi also just now said that this practice is there all over the world. But what is the purpose of this system? Why should it be allowed? The Minister should tell the Joint Committee and the House why he cannot put a total ban on these blank transfers, when there is so much criticism against it even in the Vivian Bose Commission's report. Thirdly, companies are resorting to blank transfers to hide certain facts from the public eyes. As the Commission also pointed out the practice of blank transfers was adopted with a view to facilitating window-dressing of balance-sheets of companies by reshuffling of shares held on blank transfers between associated companies with the object of substituting inter-company loans and advances at a time of closing their accounts by investments. Will this restriction that the Minister is bringing now stop this malpractice? Fourthly, the second purpose mentioned by the Bose Commission was to bring into existence fictitious or ante-dated transactions in the books of companies in order to create fictitious losses in investments for the purpose of reducing the taxable profits. These four major defects have been pointed out. Measures must be brought to curb all the four. Then only the Commission's report could be faithfully brought into effect. Perhaps these amendments will only change the form of such unsocial transactions. The Finance Minister himself has said that the proposed amendment was designed to curb the abuses of blank transfer. But mere restrictions are not the correct solution. If he has banned it, I would have taken my hat off and said, here is a Finance Minister who wants to end corruption, malpractices and cheating of public funds by these monopolies. The Finance Minister should have also stopped the leakage of revenue and black money getting into circulation by this process.

Coming to inter-company loans, he has brought certain restrictions that if these loans go beyond a particular limit, by bringing it to the notice of the Government authority in charge of sanctioning it, this can be curbed. But I submit that it will only result in more malpractices, because the companies by way of resolutions can get anything passed. We know the method of these big companies. They can manipulate resolutions. When it goes beyond the limit prescribed by the Finance Minister and when it goes to the company law administration, they know how to evade these officials and get over the difficulties by resorting to various malpractices. So, the companies are not going to be affected by these small restrictions.

Coming to auditing, the auditors and the company directors get into collu-

[Shri Nambiar]

sion, with the result that the balance-sheets produced by the companies are almost fictitious, as the Minister knows, to a large extent. There was also a suggestion to nationalise auditing; I do not know what stands in the way. Any suggestion about nationalisation which comes from this side of the House is a sort of stigma to the Finance Minister. He thinks the process of nationalisation will be of no use. But from the figures and other documents available, the Minister knows that auditing is a big racket which is contributing to the malpractices by legalising the malpractices done by the directors. The Government is losing heavily by way of taxes on this account. The consumers and the people in general are not in a position to know exactly the balance-sheets of the companies. This is not going to be curbed by this amendment. I cannot agree with the criticism levelled by Mr. Morarka and Mr. Masani that so many legislations and complications are being brought into company law. The number of legislations can be restricted, but the tone and rigour of the legislations must be such that they would be effective in curbing these things. Otherwise, what is the use of legislation? If they are only to satisfy the recommendations or observations by the Bose Commission and Daphtary-Sastri Committee, it is not enough; it only gives a wrong picture. I would request the Minister to consider this question.

Mr. Morarka said yesterday that the corporate sector was suffering from Government apathy. Is it really so? The figures I have got do not prove that. The paid-up capital of the companies in India between 1957-58 and 1960-61 has gone up from Rs. 1306.3 crores to Rs. 1814.9 crores. After getting such a huge surplus in so short a period, still the corporate sector say that the Government do not allow them to grow and there is no incentive. The figures I quoted are as given in the balance-sheets. Apart from that, there is a huge amount in the form of black money. So, to say that this Government is not for helping the corporate sector is wrong. They are giving a wrong picture to the people, thereby making this Government go in the same manner and close their eyes to the misbehaviours of the corporate sector, doing much more harm to this country.

As the Minister himself stated previously, black money in this country is creating a parallel economy. If he wants to put an end to that, these half-hearted measures will not have any effect. Therefore, I request him and the Joint Committee to come forward with amendments which will be more stringent; it should not merely be on paper, but there should be a machinery to see that they are brought into effect, so that the people in the whole country might be benefited. The tycoons, the black-marketeers who not only cheat the public but also the shareholders, should be prevented from indulging in these malpractices, so that this country might have a better economy by getting out of this morass of black money. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to sharpen his weapon and come forward courageously with more stringent measures to deal with the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up non-official business.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th December, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th December, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Shri Yashpal Singh is not here.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni—not here.

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi.

14.30-1/2 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new sections 298-A etc.)

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: I introduce the Bill.

14.30-3/4 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान म आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

14.31 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of section 7) by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. C. Sharma on the 4th December, 1964:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The time taken is 12 minutes and therefore one hour and forty-eight minutes remain.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): On that day I took only two minutes. After that the question of quorum was raised and the House had to adjourn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it two or twelve minutes?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Two. Therefore one hour and fifty-eight minutes are left. I think a large number of Members want to speak in favour of this Bill, and also perhaps oppose the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he had taken only two minutes. He may now proceed with his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I want to submit very respectfully that this Bill has not been brought forward by me

*Published in Gazette of India—Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-12-64.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

because I have been actuated by any spite or malice or animus against any princely ruler. Some of them adorn the benches of this House on both sides and, I think, are very worthy persons. Some of them I call as my friends, and I have no end of regard for them. They make their contribution to the proceedings of this House in a very dignified way sometimes....

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Always.

Shri D. C. Sharma: .... and they are very good citizens of India. So it should not be understood that I am moving this Bill in order to take away the privileges from somebody which is his due.

I only wish to submit that we entered into a covenant with them when the Constitution was promulgated, and when the peaceful integration of Indian States took place we gave them what are called privy purses. Now, these privy purses are a kind of special privilege. They retain all their titles, all their dignities and all their ceremonial even now, which they enjoyed when they were ruling princes. At the same time, the privy purse given to them is tax-free. Of course, this may not be an exception in their case: there are other functionaries also in this Government who enjoy tax-free salaries and other things.

Then, they also enjoy immunity from the due process of law in civil and criminal proceedings. There was a time when one thousand applications to sue them were pending in the Home Ministry, and the Government granted consent in some cases.

But, on the whole, they enjoy privileges which are unheard of in any democratic country. These privileges are comparable to the privileges which are enjoyed by the peers in the United Kingdom. They get, what is called, royal bounty. These privy purses are not in the nature of a pension, or in the nature of an ex-gratia payment, or in the nature of a monthly allowance or an annual allowance, but they are in the nature of a bounty granted by the Government of India, by the sovereign body.

You will remember that there was a piquant fight in the United Kingdom about the relinquishing of the privileges of the peers. There was one peer who was described by some privileges of the peers. There was he said, "why should I be described as reluctant peer, I am a persistent commoner". He gave up his hereditary title and became a commoner. Sir Alec Douglas-Home who is now the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons and who was previously the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom gave up his title and became a commoner, and he fought the elections to the House of Commons. In the same way Lord Hailsham, now known as Quintin Hogg, who was Minister of Science in the Conservative Government, gave up his peerage in order to become a commoner and in order to make himself eligible for election to the House of Commons.

I believe that these gentlemen here in India are at par with those peers. And I think that while they enjoy all those privileges, they should not have the privilege of fighting the elections to the State Assemblies or to Parliament.

Some persons think that as a Congressman I feel afraid of them. Some persons think that the party which they represent is going to acquire power in two States of India in the year 1967. Some persons say that we, the Congressmen, are in a way being driven into this course of action because we are scared of them. It is nothing like that. It is not the Bill which has been produced as a result of any panic—the Bill which I am presenting to this House—or as a result of any kind of scare, mental, psychological or physical. It is nothing of the kind. We have been facing

all kinds of scares all these years; we shall face them also. But I feel that in a country where we have a republican form of government, in a country whose policy is to achieve a socialistic pattern of society, in a country which has declared so many offices as offices of profit and debarred persons holding such offices from fighting elections, the fact that these princes should enjoy privy purses is a legal and constitutional anachronism. Therefore, I believe that they should be done away with as early as possible.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): They should be killed or what?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want anybody to be killed. I said that these privileges should be done away with. I do not want to kill anybody. If I think of killing anybody he will kill me first before I kill him. Therefore, I do not think of that even in self-defence.

I was submitting very respectfully that there are many offices of profit and there is a Committee of this House which is having this under review constantly. The Vice-Chancellor of a university is thought to be a person who is having an office of profit. Government contractors are thought to be persons who derive profit from their transactions with the Government. There are so many other persons who have been debarred. Therefore, if we debar these persons from fighting elections to the Lok Sabha or to the State Assemblies we are not doing something which is exceptional; we are only extending the ban to them which already exists in the case of so many categories of persons. Therefore, I feel that it is in the fitness of things that these persons, these princes who are the beneficiaries of State bounties should not be allowed as commoners or as ordinary citizens to fight elections to the Lok Sabha or to the State Assemblies.

There is another point. I remember having read a statement which was made by a person connected with one of the princely houses in India. I am sorry I have not been able to lay my hands on that statement. It was reproduced in the papers of India. It was said that these privy purses are given by the Congress Government to the princes as a form of bribery. That is what was said by a persons who happened to be connected with one of the princely houses in India.

An Hon. Member: Who was that person?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want to mention names. Now, if that is the attitude of the recipients of these privy purses, that the Congress Government is trying to bribe them into silence or is trying to make them forget their duties by means of these privy purses, I think the sooner they are done away with—by "they" I mean the privy purses and not the persons—the better it is.

Another point that I want to make is, that it would be thought that we have been having his question before us for a very long time. This question was discussed in the Rajya Sabha that the privy purses should be stopped. It was discussed, I think, at one of the meetings of the Indian National Congress also, that we should do away with the privy purses. My feeling is that these maharajahs and rajahs and other persons should conform to the general pattern of citizenship in India. They should cease to be subjects of controversy either at the hands of the Congressmen or at the hands of the Communist Party or some other party. They should be able to function as normal citizens of India. I believe that, that can be achieved only if the privy purses are withdrawn from them.

Now, Sir, you may say that the total amount of money paid by way of privy purses is only Rs. 5 crores a year as against a budget of Rs. 2000 crores and that the amount is very small. It will also be said that there are certain princes who get only a privy purse of Rs. 5000 a year. But it is said, for instance, that Hyderabad

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

gets about Rs. 50 lakhs a year, Baroda gets Rs. 26,50,000 a year.....

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): No more.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You are dealing with obsolete information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mysore gets Rs. 26,00,000, Gwalior gets Rs. 25 lakhs, Patiala gets Rs. 17 lakhs, Bikaner gets Rs. 17 lakhs, Jodhpur gets Rs. 17,50,000, Indore gets Rs. 15 lakhs and Bhopal gets Rs. 11 lakhs.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): You are quoting old figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that some of these have been downgraded on account of certain reasons into which I do not want to go. I am also aware of the fact....

An hon. Member: Why don't you start from Maharana Pratap's time?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that some of these worthy persons, the rulers of some of these ex-princely States, gave away ten per cent or more of their privy purses when the national emergency arose.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I had surrendered my full pension in 1947, I get not even one paisa now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member is the Maharajah of which place?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am the Maharajah of Bharat that is India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then I am also a Maharaja.

An hon. Member: Maharajah without a privy purse.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are not concerned with that. We are concerned with the Bill before us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was submitting, very respectfully, that they showed a great deal of patriotism when the national emergency was declared and some of them parted with a part of their privy purses so that our defence preparedness should be there. Now, I think, all these are, so to say, partial attempts at assimilation with the general mass of the people, these are fragmentary efforts in order to become part of the general electorate in India. These are small things which enable them to identify themselves slightly with the population of India. My only desire is that they should identify themselves fully and wholly and unhesitatingly with the population of India. They should stand on the same level as my hon. friend over there who interrupted me stands there or as I stand here. I am making an appeal to them in the name of democracy that they should try to give up these privy purses. Some persons have given up their peerages in the United Kingdom. Sir Alec Douglas Home, Lord Hailsham and others have given up their peerage so that they could identify themselves with the people of their country. In the case of our princes also, I know their desire is to do so. I know that they want to be one with the people. They are one with the people in their desire for democracy, socialism and all those values for which India stands. I think their path will become easy, their path will become clear and free from any obstruction if they give up the privy purses and then try to become one with the rest of the population of India. With these words, I move this Bill for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion has already been placed before the House earlier. I would request hon. Members not to take more than five minutes.

Shri Nambiar: I am very glad that the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma has given us a very good opportunity to put an end to the privy purse of the ex-rulers. I have got many of my friends here on both sides of the House who are ex-rulers, who or their family members may be the recipients of privy purse. With all respect to them and taking their permission, let us come out with our opinion that privy purse is a system which corrupts the political life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned only with the amendment of the Representation of the People Act; not with the abolition of privy purse as such.

Shri Karni Singhji: I think the word "princes" is enough for him to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने पेश किया है, मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं उनको उसके लिये मुबारकबाद नहीं दे सकता । इसलिये कि प्रिवी पर्स जिस तरह से राजाओं को मिलती हैं उसी तरीके से हर एक को कुछ न कुछ मिलता है । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी वेतन मिलता है, वजीरों को भी सैलरी मिलती है । किस किस को आप रोकेंगे । दूसरी बात यह है कि हम कांस्टिट्यूशन में वादा कर चुके हैं कि फेअर फील्ड एड नो फेवर, जब हम कह चुके हैं कि हम सबको ईक्वल अपार्चूनटी देंगे, तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि राजाओं ने क्या कसूर किया है कि उनको प्रिवी पर्स न मिले । उन्होंने कोई यह प्रिवी पर्स मांग कर नहीं ली है । उनके बुजुर्गों ने खून के दरिया में तैर कर उन रियासतों को हासिल किया था । यह उन का सब से बड़ा रिनन्सिएशन था, उनकी सब से बड़ी सैक्रीफाइस थी कि सरदार पटेल को एक आवाज के ऊपर, मुल्क के लिये त्याग कर के, उन्होंने अरबों और खरबों की सम्पत्ति पर लात मार दिया और एक दिन में उससे अलग हो गये ।

14·54 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

बजाय इसके कि उनको उनके त्याग के लिए कुछ क्रैडिट दिया जाये, बजाय इस के कि उनकी तारीफ की जाये, उनको मुबारकबाद दी जाये, उनसे उन की प्रिवी पर्स छीनी जा रही है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बिल का मतलब क्या है । अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय का कहना सच है कि फिर यह हर एक के ऊपर लागू होना चाहिये । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को, असेम्बली के मेम्बरों को, विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् के मेम्बरों को टी० ए० और भत्ता सब कुछ मिलता है । क्यों न उनको रोक दिया जाना चाहिए कि वह इलेक्शन न लड़ें, पार्टी पालिटिक्स में न पड़ें, किसी राजनीति में न कूदें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आज ही क्यों इस बिल की जरूरत पड़ी है ।

मैं जानता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से 11 साल तक यह कोशिश की गई कि मार्शल एलिमेंट को कुचल कर रक्खा जाये, लेकिन वे आज भी चित्तौड़ के गीत गाते हैं, आज वह राजस्थान की दुहाई देते हैं, भारतवर्ष की दुहाई देते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज ही क्यों इस बिल की जरूरत पड़ी है । क्या यह लोग यहां पर राज्य करेंगे जिनको यह भी अभी तक पता नहीं कि राइफल दायें कन्धे पर रक्खी जाती है या बायें कन्धे पर रखी जाती है । जिन लोगों ने हुकूमत की है, जिन लोगों ने अत्याचार और अपमान का मुकाबला किया है, उनको मिटाने के लिये आज इस बिल की जरूरत पड़ी है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल की बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं है । अभी चार दिन पहले राज्य सभा में जवाब देते हुए माननीय मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि एक साल के अन्दर 37 बच्चे इल्लिसिट रिलेशन्स के पाये गये हैं जो कि दुराचार और व्यभिचार के बच्चे हैं । यह बात इस पार्लियामेंट में कही गई है कि एक सीजन के अन्दर 37 आदमी सर्दी से अकड़ कर मर गये । यह सरकार उनको चटाइयां और बोरियां नहीं दे सकती है । यह लोग राज्य करेंगे क्या । यहां पर हमारे माननीय महाराज गंगा सिंह ने राज्य किया था और 26 साल तक उनके राज्य में एक भी चोरी नहीं हुई, उनके राज्य में एक दफे भी डाका नहीं पड़ा । यह इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है, आप इतिहास उठा कर देख लीजिये । 26 सालों के अन्दर एक वाकया ऐसा हुआ था कि एक गरीब जलाहे की धर्मपत्नी को गुंडे उठा कर ले गये थे । महाराज

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

ने आई० जी० पुलिस को बुला कर, जो कि एक अंग्रेज था, कहा था कि अगर 24 चौबीस घंटों के अन्दर जुलाही वापस न आई तो मैं तुम्हारी मेम साहब का हाथ जुलाहे के हाथ में पकड़वा दूंगा। रेगिस्तान छाने गये, पहाड़ छाने गये और 18 घंटों के अन्दर वह जुलाही वापस आ गई। दिल्ली के अन्दर यह हालत है कि 20 लड़कियां भगाई जायें, किडनैपिंग के केस हों, और उनका पता न चले। आज कांशिश हो रही है कि जिन मार्शल रेसेज ने जी-जान से देश को सपोर्ट किया, इस देश को अपने खून से सींचा है, पेड़ों की छालें चबा कर इस देश की रक्षा की है, जिनकी सैक्रिफाइस से एक-एक इंच इसें देश का हरियाला है, अगर आज उनके इतिहास को भारत के इतिहास से निकाल दिया जाये तो यहां पर सिर्फ चन्द लुटरों और डाकुओं के किस्से बाकी रह जाते हैं। जब देश पर संकट आया तो उन्होंने सब से पहले अपनी अरबों और खरबों की सम्पत्ति को लात मार कर देश की रक्षा के लिए त्याग कर के एक आदर्श कायम किया।

मैं श्री शर्मा से विनम्र प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बिल को फौरन वापस लें। आज इस बिल की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जो लोग देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं उनको देश की रक्षा का भार सौंपा जाये और उनको मौका दिया जाये कि वे यहां पर आवें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप राजनीतिज्ञों के खिलाफ हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हां, मैं राजनीतिज्ञों के खिलाफ हूं, मैं एक्सप्लायटेशन के खिलाफ हूं, गरीबों का हक मारने के खिलाफ हूं, लेकिन राजाओं का आदर्श तो यह था कि जब तक उन की रियासत का हर एक आदमी भोजन नहीं कर लेता था तब तक वह खाना नहीं खाते थे। उन्होंने यह आदर्श यहां पर कायम किया।

खराबी और बुराई हर जगह होती है। हर एक देश में, हर एक जाति में कोई न कोई कमजोरी होती है। हो सकता है कि उन में से दो-चार आदमी शराबी हो गये हों, क्या हम में से ऐसे आदमी नहीं हैं? हैं। लेकिन एक आदमी की खता से, एक आदमी के शराबी होने से, क्या आप सारी कौम को बदनाम करेंगे। मैं इसे अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं। मैं विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में कोई सिर पैर नहीं है। यह बिल सिर्फ इस भावना से रक्खा गया है कि एक वर्ग को खास तौर से कुचल दिया जावे, एक जाति को खास तौर से कुचल दिया जाये, जो कि आज भी देश की रक्षा कर सकती है। आज यहां पर हमारे महाराजा कर्नी सिंह बैठ हुए हैं। सारे देश में उन की बेटी शूटिंग में फर्स्ट आई है। अगर उन का इम्तहान लेना है तो शेर के शिकार में लें, लद्दाख की चोटियों पर लें। अगर वह किसी से भी सेकेन्ड आयें, तो आप कहें।

मुझे याद है कि यहीं पर, इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर उस रोज माननीय श्री टी० टी० कृणमाचारी ने कहा था कि हमारा 900 करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान पर चाहिये। पाकिस्तान मकरूज है भारत के 9 अरब रु० का। इतना रुपया भारत का पाकिस्तान पर वाजिब है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान दे नहीं रहा है और भारत सरकार चिट्ठियां लिख रही है। भारत सरकार उसे ले नहीं सकती। यह 900 करोड़ रुपये हम एक हफ्ते में वापस ला कर दिखला सकते हैं, हम को एक हफ्ते की आजादी दे दी जाये। जोधपुर के राजपूतों को, जयपुर के राजपूतों को एक हफ्ते

की आजादी दे दी जाये, वह एक हफ्ते के अन्दर पाकिस्तान से 900 करोड़ रुपया वापस ला कर दिखला देंगे। जिन लोगों ने इस देश की रक्षा की है, जिन्होंने खून दे कर इस देश का पालन किया है, उन्हें मौका दिया जाये, वे देश की रक्षा करेंगे और जो शोषण कर रहे हैं, गरीबों को मिटा रहे हैं उन को मौका न दिया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Bill that is before the House. I feel this Bill has been brought before the House on the assumption that some royal bounty is being given by the President. I fail to understand how, when kingship is not known to India when India is a federal republic, ruled by democracy, the royal bounty can be there. When these princes were the rulers, they had their own status. When India became independent, of their own accord they merged their States with the Indian Union.

You must remember Sardar Patel who played an important role. He tried to have the confidence of the former rulers and played an important part in the integration of India and having India as one independent Indian Union. In that light I feel that the privy purses that are being given are a part of the consideration for merging their States. By merging their States they are having some money by way of privy purses and are having some concessions and some honours because they were former rulers of certain Indian States.

15 hrs.

Shri Yashpal Singh has referred to the meritorious deeds of their predecessors or their ancestors. I feel that these States were there because their ancestors played such an important part at one time or the other. Now if, after the merger we are going to deprive them of the right to contest an election it is against the Constitution. Under the Constitution any voter can be a candidate and a voter is one who is an adult, male or female. In the light of that I cannot understand why a certain person, because he is a former ruler or prince and is getting some privy purse, should be deprived of his right to be a candidate or to contest elections.

Such a Bill is against the provisions of our Constitution and is against our ideology. In India all men have equal opportunities. They have an equal chance of contesting and winning the confidence of the people. No ruler comes to this House because he is a ruler. He comes here as an individual who represents nine lakhs of people and because the voters choose him as the man of their confidence. Therefore he comes here as a representative of the people.

Therefore I feel that the Bill that is before the House is against the Constitution and the fundamental rights. I, therefore, oppose the Bill that is before the House.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not in a position to support my hon. friend's Bill even though I would like to say that the principle that he wants to enunciate through this Bill, not through the objects, is not very bad. He has tried to give a parallel example of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom where a particular type of bounty being given is like the privy purses being given in the Indian Union.

Looking to the past history, the type of dominion status that was being suggested by the Cripps Mission, how did the ruling class as a whole did initiate themselves in the same spirit of the Indian Union at that time? As my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, tried to explain, it is not a question of a particular community or caste, but it is a question of particular class of persons who held their own sovereign states in a particular way. Some of the princely States had better democratic and social institutions

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

in their States and popular regimes also for which we can be proud. Due to the thinking going on at that time, in a nice way the present sovereign republic was brought about.

But, at the same time, sometimes we do find from our hon. Communist friends that there are special advantages to certain classes of people even in the present system of franchise. Some hon. Members may feel that because a privy purse is allowed to the princes when they come before the electorate there may be special advantages attached to them either of finance or of their previous goodwill. But then there are so many special advantages to the industrialists in this country who have got enormous funds with them to spend. Not only that, the Government has made special legislation that companies can spend money by giving it either to the political parties directly or indirectly or to the candidates of their choice through political parties. If we look from this angle, the advantages there are much more than to rulers getting privy purses in the country as a whole.

What does section 7 say? According to section 7, the disqualification attached should not be to particular section of the people but it should be as a whole. We have accepted that there should be universal suffrage, that is, when the age becomes 21 years. Any voter is eligible for contesting elections subjects to the disqualifications mentioned up to (f). Now my hon. friend wants to add to it. That applies to a section of the people, that is, to those who are entitled to privy purses.

My hon. friend also said that there is a custom in U.K. that if the peerage is renounced by him the person is eligible to be elected. That may be the custom for the House of Commons or House of Lords. He says that if a ruler decides to renunciate the privy purse, he will be entitled to be elected because he will not come under the amended section. Then, what about the industrialists and those persons, who the Finance Minister said are about 700 and 800, and whose income is more than a million rupees? I think, this principle applies there also. Therefore, simply because some income through privy purse has been made income-tax free, it should not be a disqualification.

These purses cannot be called as bribery—some very harsh language was used by my hon. friend. It was a consideration. They enjoyed a sovereign status under the Constitution of 1935. Whatever might have been given to them was a consideration for the maintenance of these citizens, who are now equal citizens and who desired to renounce that particular status, even though they had a particular standard of living and a particular stature for themselves for a longer period. It is not a hereditary privy purse. It has already been pruned in two or three cases specially in my own State. My hon. friend, Shri Gaikwad who is a Member of this House, gets hardly Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 10½ lakhs even though his father used to get Rs. 26 lakhs. These privy purses attached to a particular class prevalent before independence are going to be wiped out after a number of years. So, I do not agree with the objects and reasons underlying this Bill. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I saw this Bill, I read it with considerable anxiety because, I think, what is at stake here is not just a matter of somebody's right to be elected to Parliament or somebody's right to contest an election. I feel, what is at stake here is good conscience and the honour of this country. I shall presently develop that point.

I take part in this debate with a sence of anxiety, not as belonging to

a particular party but as a citizen of this country and also as one who had some part during those two years 1947 to 1949, in what we then called from our side of the table, the liquidation of the Indian States.

I am glad, in a way, that Mr. Sharma, in moving this Bill was, on the whole, very moderate in the language he used and I propose to follow in his footsteps. And so if I, on this occasion, use any intemperate words or phrases, believe me, it would be unwittingly so, not because I desire to score a point.

The first thing to note about this Bill is that what trying to do is to deprive something like 500 citizens of this country—only that figure—of the right attaching to the citizenship of this country. It is a very serious proposition that the mover is puttting forward namely that some 500 or 600 gentlemen,—some of them may be ladies also—who are in receipt of privy purses are, for that reason alone, to be deprived of the right of citizenship in terms of the right to stand for an elective office, the highest elective office, namely, the membership of the Lok Sabha or of the Upper House. I am quite clear in my mind—I do not wish to develop that argument particularly,—that this would be utterly unconstitutional even in technical terms. That is to say, I have no doubt that if this thing was technically examined, it will be found unconstitutional as offending the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country.

In saying that, I am aware of the fact that certain categories of persons have, under Section 7 of the Representation of People Act, been specifically excluded from the right to stand for elections to Parliament. If one reads those clauses, the six clauses that there are, and only six, they are concerned with depriving certain categories of citizens of the right to be elected to this House on grounds of public interest. Criminals are excluded; persons who have been guilty of corrupt practices are excluded; people who are having contracts with Government are to be excluded; people who are directors of companies in which Government have an overriding interest are to be excluded; people holding offices of profit under Government have to be excluded; and other persons of that kind. Now, those are perfectly understandable reasons why in the public interest it is necessary,— if we are to keep our politics clean and if the working of this House is to remain clean,—that certain categories of persons ought to be excluded from their otherwise fundamental right as a citizen to be elected to this House. So, I ask: What public interest will be served by excluding these 600 or 500 ex-Rulers or whatever their number may be, from this fundamental right? I cannot think of a single public interest. I take the mover's assurance that he is not prompted to move this Bill by the fear that the Congress Party may loose elections and that he is not frightened, or activated politically in moving this Bill by the possibility, that the Swatantra Party may win majorities in some States, a Party which has a few rulers—Congress Party has many more,— that he is not concerned with political issues. He said that he did not care whether it was Rajasthan or maybe Orissa, or whatever State it is, that goes over to a majority Swatantra Party rule. I am delighted to hear that. But if there is no public interest of any kind to be served by this, and if there is no private interest of any kind served by this,—I accept his assurance that the private interests in the Congress Party will not be subserved, or, at any rate, even they may be subserved, that it is not the intention of this particular measure—then I fail to see what public interest whatsoever is going to be served by excluding these worthy people, as he called them, from the fundamental right of citizenship.

Now, I would like to go to the next point. As I said, what is at

[Shri Dandeker]

stake is the good conscience and honour of this country in a matter of this kind. As I said, I was associated with the processes, during a part of the two years 1947 to 1949 concerned with the mergers of the Indian States sometimes into particular existing provinces,—such as, Orissa or Bombay, or whatever it may be, or their mergers into the newly formed Unions of Indian States. It all came about as a direct consequence of the Indian Independence Act whereby, as a result of section 7 of that Act, the Rulers technically became completely independent and we as well as they were freed entirely of any obligations towards each other. That was followed by what is known as the Stand-still Agreements, that is to say, for a certain period of time, the *status quo ante* in the matter of trade and communications and posts and telegraphs was continued. That, in turn, was followed by what is known as the Instrument of Accession whereby the Rulers of Indian States acceded to the then Dominion of India and finally the process was followed through by the Instruments of Merger. I was an active participant at the later stages of this process and, beleive me, those were anxious days. They were anxious days for us not merely as regards the integrity and the unity of the country within India, but they were also anxious days for us as regards the integrity and the defence of this country *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. Those were anxious days not merely for the people of "Indian" India, so to speak, but also for the people of the Indian States and they were also anxious days for the Rulers of the Indian States. When the massive current of Indian independence was flowing strong, it was for the rulers and their people to consider which way they were going to lean on this enormous trend of history. The wishes of the people of Indian States were quite clear. They wanted to be with us; they were part of us and one of us. The burden fell very heavily therefore, on the then Rulers of the States to take a decision—it was an historical decision—without which this country would have been in bits and pieces. And I would say this that there was persuasion, there was argument, there were discussions, naturally all kinds of processes were involved in a situation of that kind. And I must also say this that while the major credit certainly goes to the then Chief of mine, Sardar Patel, much of the credit also goes to the rulers of the States. Let us not minimise what they did. I would be the last person, having been associated with that historic process, to be willing to say that they did nothing at all, that they could have been thrown out, that we could have taken them over by force and all that sort of talk. These may be the sort of things that people here can say now in the year 1964; but they dared not say so in the years 1947, 1948 and 1949. Those times were critical. The country could well have been disintegrated. Certainly, there were chances of disintegration in various spots. But with the great statesmanship of Sardar Patel, as the leader of this movement for integration of the country, and with these rulers playing the game, seeing the current of history, they accepted the historical forces. And so they agreed and gave up their ruling powers which were considerable.

Among the assurances given to them,—this, Sir, is my last point—was not merely the protection of their privileges,—these minor things, such as that they could fly a flag or put the red number plate on their cars and things of that kind,—but there were also two fundamental assurances. The first one was that they would get carefully negotiated amounts of privy purses,—these were not just dropped from the air and put into their laps;—I was one of those who were doing the calculations. And the other was that in all respects they could look forward to full citi-

zenship of this country with all the fundamental rights and privileges of citizenships and to participate in the great process of an independent country going forward to its great destiny.

In conclusion, Sir, I would submit again that it is a matter of good conscience and it is a matter of honour for this country that we ought not to allow any legislation of this type to go through.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Dandeker has pointed out that he was actively associated with the mergers of the States as a member of the Indian Civil Service. I can assure him that there are a number of Members here who were also associated with the movements of merger of States which they launched to liberate those States from the feudal rule. There are a number of Members in this House who have been tortured, who have been lathicharged and who have been prosecuted by the earstwhile rulers. If he knows about the merger of the States, there are many Members of this House who know much more about it.

It has often been pointed out that it was an act of great patriotism on the part of the Indian Princes that they agreed to the proposal of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to merge their States in India. We should not forget that it was not a great act of patriotism, but it was an act of compulsion. They knew that the people in their States were rising, and they were reading the sign of the time on the walls. We know very well what happened in the case of the Nizam of Hyderabad. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to merge his State with the greatest pleasure. We know it very well what happened in the case of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir was reluctant in the beginning to merge his State in this counntry; it was only when he knew that the Pakistani hordes were going to overrun the State and his honour and his life were in danger that he agreed to merge that State. We know also what happened in the case of Travancore-Cochin. We know very well how a very senior politician today who was the Dewan there at that time was negotiating with Pakistan for the merger of Travancore and Cochin there. So, to represent these gallant gentry as a gentry of great patriots is to deceive the people.

At that time, the great Sardar had agreed to give them privy purses for this reason. He gave it to them as a matter of charity, because he knew that these drones and parasites of the society could not do anything. But after seventeen or eighteen years of freedom, a new generation should be born among them, who should work, and live and behave like the common people such as the Indian peasants, the Indian workers and the Indian middle class people. It is not for the deprivation of the Fundamental Rights of an ordinary citizen that this Bill has been proposed by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma.

We know it very well that a number of Princes till today do not fly the national flag on their palaces, but they have got their own flags. We know very well that there is discrimination in the matter of the number plates on their cars. We know very well that many of them are keeping even a small private army in the guise of guards. So, these gentry, when they come to fight the elections, have got certain advantages. I do not want them to be deprived of their voting rights. If they want to be ordinary citizens, if they want to be common men, they are welcome to give up their privy purses and contest the elections as a humble citizen of India does. A friend of mine from the other side has pointed out that big businessmen who have money can also contest the elections. But he should know that any businessman who has got business connection with Government is not entitled to

[Shri Ansar Harwani]

fight the election because he is a beneficiary of Government money. The privy purse of these Princes comes from the State exchequer, and, therefore, they being beneficiaries from the Government money should not be allowed to contest the elections.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): This Bill which is before the House, to my mind, has several implications. It concerns the erstwhile Rulers of our Indian States. I too happen to belong to one of those States, and I have also worked against the rulers of my State. But there are certain things which we must not forget.

It has been said that our erstwhile Princes have been patriots. Excepting a few, I humbly differ and disagree there. While some of our erstwhile Princes have played a good part, some of them have played a very bad part so far as their conduct as patriots of India is concerned. History has to be kept in mind. History cannot be obliterated. We as Indians cannot forget what happened in 1947, 1948 and 1949. That was the time when the Britishers had very carefully and cautiously planned to balkanise India, and these Princes were going to be made the first tools. But I am very happy that the majority of the Princes did not fall into their trap. We must not forget that. I also know a lot of what happened in Indian States as a whole at that time, and I might say that if these very Princes at that time had not helped Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then I must say with a full sense of responsibility that perhaps he would not have been very much successful. I am glad, therefore, to say that majority of them have been patriots, and I do not agree when anything untoward is said about them. But there is certainly one thing which we have to remember. While we must uphold our agreements, and we must uphold our promises and all that has passed between the then Rulers and the then Government of India, at the same time, there are other things also which have to be kept in view.

I am again reminded of my own State of Jammu and Kashmir to which my hon. friend Shri Ansar Harvani has made a reference. A little vacillation on the part of the late Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir has landed the whole country in very great trouble. No doubt, he did what he wanted and what everybody wanted. But if that vacillation had not been there in his mind, perhaps, we would not have seen this trouble about Kashmir for the last seventeen or eighteen years. If only he had acted a month earlier or two months earlier, things would have been different altogether.

Therefore, I may assure my hon. friends who may be erstwhile Rulers or their friends, that while on the one hand, we have respect for many of them, at the same time, we cannot forget the history of the bad part that some of them had played because that also is very fresh in the memory of the people. Therefore, to say that all is well or all is good is not correct.

My hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh spoke of the valour of our erstwhile Rulers. No doubt, the Rulers of those days have made history. The Rajputs have made history. There is no doubt about it. But to bank upon that now will be great folly for him and for everybody else here.

Therefore, I would respectfully submit that at the moment we must uphold the agreements that have been entered into between the Government and the erstwhile Rulers at that time; for the very valuable services they had rendered to the country. We had agreed to give them some privy purses in lieu of surrendering their territories and I would submit that we must uphold those agreements.

The purpose of the Bill which has been brought forward by my respect-

ful elder Shri D. C. Sharma, with which I am cent per cent in agreement, is that everybody in the country must be an equal, from the political point of view or from the economic point of view or from the social point of view; I cannot say yet how far we have been able to come to that level for which we are striving. I would submit that the Princes or the recipients of these privy purses should themselves decide as to how to cut down their privy purses gradually in order to bring it to a level where nobody will grudge the amount. Some hon. Members have talked about businessmen and others. I can say that the claim made today by some of the recipients of privy purses is something to be examined in order to decide whether it is entertainable and tenable, and if so, to what extent. That needs to be thoroughly understood and remembered. I would respectfully submit to Government that as far as the contracts entered into with the Rulers who had entered into agreements with the Government are concerned, it should be left to their sweet will to decide how much they will give up and how much they will not; I would personally say that the amounts should not be disturbed at all during their lifetime. But as regards the amount to be given to those who follow after them, I would suggest that the amount should be gradually brought down in such a manner that in the not very distant future they will come on a par with the rest of the country.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): That is being done now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am glad to hear it. Even today, I know of certain cases where because of these privileges some of the princes or erstwhile Rulers are not utilising their property today for the benefit of the nation. I would say that apart from political and other considerations, because of the power which they have and because of the privilege which they enjoy, sometimes, certain antisicial acts are being performed . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is political.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Therefore, I would submit that it is for the Government to see, and the ex-Rulers should also understand it, that they should give up the privileges themselves and come to an agreement with the Government so that the differences will not be so much as now and they will gradually come on a par with the rest of the citizens in the country.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी चर्चा को जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के भूतपूर्व शासक महाराजा हरी सिंह की एक घटना से आरम्भ करता हूं। अभी हमारे मित्र ने जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के भारत में देर से विलय की चर्चा की है। जहां तक जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के देर से विलय के सवाल का सम्बन्ध है, इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह भी था कि रैडक्लिफ ने जो एवार्ड भारत की सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में दिया था उस में इस बिल के प्रस्तावक श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा की कांस्टिट्युएंसी की एक तहसील पठानकोट के बारे में 15 अगस्त 1947 को यह निर्णय नहीं हो पाया था कि वह पाकिस्तान में रहेगी या भारत में रहेगी। काश्मीर से भारत में आने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं थी, इसलिए महाराज काश्मीर को यह सोचना पड़ा।

दूसरी बात जिस से महाराजा काश्मीर देर से काश्मीर को भारत में मिला पाए, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह था कि महाराजा काश्मीर की यह हार्दिक इच्छा थी कि जम्मू काश्मीर का प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला को न बनाया जाए जबकि भारत सरकार उनको प्रधान मंत्री बनाये जाने के लिए तुली थी।

जहां तक उनके व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्धों की बात का सम्बन्ध है, राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के इतिहास पर मैं आपको ले जाना चाहता हूं जब गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में एक शिष्ट मंडल यहां से लंदन गया था और अंग्रेजों ने गांधी जी के सामने अपने कार्ड खोल कर रखे कि मान लो कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कर भी देते हैं तो इन साढ़े पांच सौ देशी रियासतों का क्या होगा? तब गांधी जी, सरोजिनी नायडू और मदन मोहन मालवीय इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दे सके । तीनों ने मुड़ कर राजा हरीसिंह को जोकि देशी राजाओं के प्रतिनिधि थे, मुड़ कर देखा । आप राउंड टेबल कान्फ्रेंस की प्रोसीडिंग्ज उठा कर देखिये, उस समय उन्होंने एक दम बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के कहा था कि अगर देशी रियासतों की वजह से भारत की स्वतंत्रता रुकी हुई है तो आप भारत को आजाद कर दीजिये मैं आपको सब राजाओं की ओर से कहता हूं कि रियासतों को हिन्दुस्तान में मिला देंगे ।यह उस राजा हरिसिंह का इतिहास था । राजाओं के भारत के प्रति प्रेम का ही यह उदाहरण था कि जिस समय सरदार पटेल ने राजाओं से भारतवर्ष में मिलने के लिये कहा तो भारतवर्ष के जितने भी राजा थे एक एक करके सब ने अपने मुकुट उतार कर भारत माता के चरणों पर अर्पित कर दिये । अगर राजे महाराजे ऐसा न चाहते तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के जिस एक्ट के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान को स्वतन्त्रता मिली थी, उसी के मुताबिक देशी रियासतों को भी स्वतन्त्रता थी कि अगर वे चाहें तो स्वतन्त्र रह सकती हैं अथवा वह भारतवर्ष में मिलें या पाकिस्तान में । अगर देशी रियासतों में से कोई भी भारत संघ में न मिलना चाहता तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज एक काश्मीर नहीं, साढ़े पांच सौ काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान में होते और आप उन समस्याओं का समाधान न कर सकते । यह उन राजाओं और महाराजाओं के देश-प्रेम और देश भक्ति का ही परिचय था कि उन्होंने बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के अपने मुकुट उतार कर भारत माता के मन्दिर में चढ़ा दिये ।

तीसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं इस बिल के प्रस्तावक महोदय से वह यह कि आज भी, इतनी अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद, जिस सरदार पटेल ने उन राजाओं का राज्य लिया और लेकर भारत संघ में मिला दिया, सारे के सारे राजा सरदार पटेल का नाम आते ही श्रद्धा से माथा क्यों झुका लेते हैं । और किसी के नाम पर वे श्रद्धा के साथ अपना माथा क्यों नहीं झुकाते ? कारण कि व जानते हैं कि सरदार देश की अखंडता और देशी राज्यों के भविष्य की दृष्टि से उनको भारत में मिलाना चाहते थे । पर वह राजाओं को फकीर बना कर चौराहे पर नहीं खड़ा करना चाहते थे । सरदार राजाओं की परम्परा से परिचित थे और इसीलिये उन्होंने संविधान में यह धारा भी रखवाई कि धीरे धीरे उनका जेब खर्च घटता चला जायेगा । यह श्रय सरदार पटेल को ही प्राप्त था ।

एक और बात मैं श्री शर्मा जी से कहना चाहता हूं । वैसे तो कोई भी राजा गुरदासपुर कांस्टिट्युएन्सी से चुनाव लड़ने नहीं जाने वाला है, लेकिन फिर भी जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि राजा लोग चुनाव में न खड़े हों तो क्या .....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order. Can an hon. Member attribute motive to another hon. Member for bringing forward a Bill?

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order. It is only an argument.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि जो हमारे मित्र आज राजाओं और महाराजाओं को चुनाव में खड़े न होने देने के लिये इस प्रकार का विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि थोड़ी देर के लिये वे जरा आत्म निरीक्षण भी कर के देखें । सन् 1947 से पहले जिन राजाओं महाराजाओं को गालियां दी जाती थीं, प्रजा परिषद् के मंच से जिनके

खिलाफ भाषण किये जाते थे, आज क्या बात है कि जहां से भी वे चुनाव में खड़े होते हैं वहां से जीत कर आते हैं और दूसरे वहां से हार कर चले आते हैं। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि आपकी पिछले 17 वर्षों की गतिविधियों ने आपके प्रति एक ऐसी ऐभावना पैदा कर दी है कि आप से हट कर फिर उनके प्रति लोगों में श्रद्धा पैदा हो गई है जिनको सन् 1947 से पहले गालियां दी जाती थीं। इसलिये आपको आत्म-निरीक्षण करना पड़ेगा। कौन नहीं जानता है कि जिन जोधपुर के राजा का पहले चुनाव के बाद देहावसान हुआ उन्होंने मेवाड़ का दौरा किया। वहां पर 36 सीटें थीं। जिन 32 कांस्टिटुएंसीज का उन्होंने दौरा किया उन पर उन्होंने विजय प्राप्त की। जिन चार जगहों पर वे नहीं जा सके केवल वही चार सीटें कांग्रेस पार्टी को मिलीं। इस प्रकार के लोकप्रिय व्यक्ति उन राजाओं के अन्दर हैं।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि भारत के संविधान में जब राजा को, महाराजा को, गरीब अमीर को, मजदूर को, सब को एक समान भारतीय नागरिक का अधिकार दिया हुआ है और प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक लोक-सभा या विधान सभा के चुनावों में खड़ा हो सकता है, तो आप उसके मूलभूत अधिकार का हनन किस प्रकार कर सकते हैं। संविधान में दी हुई स्वतन्त्रता सब से बड़ी चीज है। इसमें तो आपको केवल इतना करना चाहिये कि आप देखें कि चुनावों में खड़े होने का अधिकार किनको नहीं देना चाहिये। आप कहें कि उन्हें चुनावों के अन्दर नहीं खड़ा होने दिया जायेगा जो कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे व्यक्ति हैं और देश के खिलाफ बातें करते हैं, उन्हें चुनाव में खड़े नहीं होने दिया जायेगा उन व्यक्तियों को जो भारतीय संघ में रहते हैं और भारत के किसी टुकड़े को अलग करने की बात करते हैं, चुनाव में नहीं खड़ा होने दिया जायेगा और इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को, जिनकी चर्चा आज हो रही थी, जो भारत के रहस्यों को पाकिस्तान और चीन को पास करते हैं, चुनाव में नहीं खड़ा होने दिया जायेगा। उन व्यक्तियों को भी जो भारत और चीन के युद्ध को केवल सीमा विवाद कह कर हलका करते हैं। आज जो भी व्यक्ति माओ-त्से-तुंग की पूजा करते हैं, ऐसे व्यक्तियों का चुनावों में न खड़ा होने दिया जाना तो सब के मस्तिष्कों से उतर सकता है, लेकिन उस के स्थान पर कहा जाता है कि जिन लोगों ने देशभक्ति में आकर साढ़े पांच सौ रियासतों को भारत माता के चरणों पर निछावर कर दिया और अपना मुकुट उतार कर रख दिया तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं करना चाहते, उनको चुनाव में खड़े होने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। मुझे खुशी होती अगर श्री शर्मा ने इस प्रकार का विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया होता कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे व्यक्तियों को जो कि आक्साई चिन को पट्टे पर दे देना चाहते हैं, जो नागालैंड के लिये पादरी स्काट के पक्ष की बातें करते हैं, उनको न खड़े होने दिया जाये। आज अगर वह शेख अब्दुल्ला पर रोक लगाने की बात कहते तो शायद वह प्रस्ताव लोक-सभा स्वीकार कर लेती, लेकिन जिस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव श्री शर्मा लाये हैं मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि बुद्धिमत्ता के नाते उसे वापिस ले लिया जाये।

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (जंजगीर): सभापति कहोदय, यह जो बिल मेरे मित्र श्री शर्मा लाये हैं उस पर मैं भी अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूं। हमारा जो राज्य है वह प्रजातन्त्र के आधार पर चलाया जा रहा है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हम जो भी भारतवर्ष के नागरिक हैं उन को अधिकार है कि वे किसी भी चुनाव में खड़े हो सकते हैं। आज अगर वे चाहते हैं कि हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 5 को बदल कर राजाओं और महाराजाओं को पार्लियामेंट और स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर का मेम्बर होने का अधिकार न दें तो मैं उन से एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं वह जो प्रोफेसर रह चुके हैं और बहुत से

[श्री अ० सिं० सहगल]

विद्यार्थियों को उन्होंने पढ़ाया भी होगा, क्या उन के हृदय को यह बात जंचती है कि किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक का यह अधिकार छीन लिया जाये। यह कोई भी सभ्य देश नहीं कर सकता। हमारा ऐग्रिमेंट उन के हाथ है और उस ऐग्रिमेंट का हम को पालन करना चाहिये।

जहां तक उन की प्रिवी पसज का सवाल है बेशक सरकार उन से बात चीत कर सकती है और उन को इस बात के लिये राजी कर सकती है कि प्रीवी पर्वेस के सवाल पर विचार किया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर किसी भी आदमी की आमदनी पर असर पड़ता है तो वह जरूर चिल्लायेगा, जरूर कहेगा, लेकिन अगर इस बात से देश का हित-साधन होता है तो वह उस को जरूर मंजूर कर लेगा। अगर देश का उस से फायदा होता है तो वह उस को मंजूर कर लेगा। लेकिन इस काम को करने का यह तरीका नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री शर्मा सारी चीजों को देखें।

जो रूलर्स पहले थे उन लोगों ने अपने राज्य में किस प्रकार से राज्य चलाया है इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं बहुत से राज्यों के बारे में कह सकता हूं उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से राज्य चलाया वह स्थिति उस से कहीं अच्छी थी जो आजकल बहुत से हमारे राज्यों में है। कोई भी व्यक्ति इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह सारी चीजों पर सोचें और इस प्रकार का विधेयक ला कर देश में खलल पैदा न करें, दो रायें देश में पैदा न होने दें और जो भी हमारे एक्स रूलर्स हैं उन को एक जमात बना कर खड़ा न होने दें। आज जो लोग भारत में अलग अलग फिर्केवाराना तरीके से कार्य कर रहे हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि वे इस पर गौर करें और जो बिल श्री शर्मा लाये हैं उसे वे वापिस ले लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक को लाने में माननीय श्री शर्मा का उद्देश्य यह मालूम होता है कि वे बतलाना चाहते हैं कि आजकल चुनावों में इतना ज्यादा खर्च होता है, लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं और तभी लोग इस में जीत जाया करते हैं, जो जनसाधारण हैं वे सदन के माननीय सदस्य नहीं हो सकते, विधान सभाओं में नहीं जा सकते। इसी भावना से प्रेरित हो कर शायद उन्होंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री शर्मा इस पर विचार करें और जिस सत्तारूढ़ दल के वे माननीय सदस्य हैं उस सरकार पर असर डालें। माननीय श्री अशोक सेन यहां बैठे हुए हैं जो कि हमारे विधि मंत्री हैं और जिन के अन्तर्गत चुनावों का काम भी होता है। इस के लिये वे ही जिम्मेदार हैं और वे जानते हैं कि चुनावों का खर्च इतना बढ़ गया है कि साधारण आदमियों का चुनाव लड़ना असम्भव है, चुनाव लड़ कर जीतना तो और भी कठिन हो गया है। इसी बात से विवश हो कर श्री शर्मा ने शायद यह विधेयक रक्खा है। लेकिन इस बात का इलाज यह नहीं है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को या समुदाय को चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने से वंचित किया जाये। यह हमारे संविधान के अनुकूल भी नहीं होगा और ठीक भी नहीं होगा। जनतंत्र का मतलब अच्छे तरीके से सभी जानते हैं। जनतंत्र की परिभाषा है, जनता का, जनता के लिए और जनता के द्वारा। अगर हम आज इस परिभाषा को देश की आर्थिक विषमता और खर्चीले चुनाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए देखें तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि सही मायने में आज जनता के लोग चुन कर नहीं आ रहे हैं और अगर यही

स्थिति बनी रही तो धीरे धीरे 5, 10 साल में इस सदन में ऐसे ही लोग दिखाई देंगे जोकि अक्सर बड़े लखपति और करोड़पति हैं या अगर वे स्वयं लखपति और करोड़पति नहीं हैं तो उन के पीछे लखपतियों और करोड़पतियों का हाथ है, ऐसे ही लोग इस सदन में जीत कर आयेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में यह स्वाभाविक ही था कि शर्मा जी के ऊपर इस बात का प्रभाव पड़ता लेकिन उन्होंने उस का उपचार गलत ढूंढा। उन को चाहिए था कि कोई इस तरीके की बात करते कि जिससे यह आर्थिक विषमता मिटती। जहां तक आर्थिक विषमता मिटाने का सवाल है इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, मैं बिलकुल निश्चित और दृढ़ मत हूं, शर्मा जी मानेंगे और पूरा सदन इस बात को मानेगा कि आजकल हिन्दुस्तान में जहां घोर आर्थिक विषमता है, कभी जनतंत्र सफलता के साथ चल नहीं सकता, न तो जनता के लिए हो सकता है, न जनता द्वारा हो सकता है और न जनता का ही हो सकता है। इसलिए जब इस सदन में कोई ऐसा विधेयक आये, सरकार लाये, सरकारी पक्ष के लोग उस को पेश करें कि इस देश से आर्थिक विषमता तत्काल जाय और जो यह राजे, महाराजे हों, जिनके कि वोट का अधिकार या उनके चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार को छीनने की बात कही गई है, उन के पास जितने भी साधन हैं उन को एकदम समाप्त कर दिया जाय। उनको जो थैलियां दी जाती हैं खाली उन थैलियों को ही खत्म करने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है क्योंकि थैलियों के अलावा उन के पास बोरे हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के पास केवल थैले ही नहीं हैं, बोरे भी हैं। उन के पास बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें भी हैं जिनके कि जरिए वह चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं और राजनीति पर हावी हो सकते हैं। इसलिए प्रिवी पर्स और थैली खत्म करने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमारा देश एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था में आस्था रखता है लेकिन हमारे वहां छोटे और बड़े में इतनी आर्थिक असमानता है कि मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीका जैसे पूंजीवादी देश में भी इतनी घोर आर्थिक विषमता नहीं होगी। इसलिए जब तक देश के अन्दर से यह घोर आर्थिक विषमता समाप्त नहीं की जाती है तब तक कुछ लोगों को जो प्रिवी पर्स पाते हैं या जिनको थैलिया मिलती हैं राज्य की ओर से उनको चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने से रोक देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस का एक ही उत्तम इलाज है और वह यह कि इन थैली पाने वालो को, इस देश के पूंजीपतियों और इस देश के और भी बड़ी बड़ी आमदनी के स्रोत वाले जो लोग हैं उनको समाप्त कियाजाय। जब तक आप इनको समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक शर्मा जी का इस विधेयक को लाने का जो उद्देश्य है, जहां तक मैं उसे समझ पाया हूं, वह उनका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक के आशय का तो समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन जहां तक यह आर्थिक विषमता के मिटाने का सवाल है, उन की प्रिवी पर्स या उन की थैलियों के समाप्त करने का सवाल है उस से तो मैं सहमत हूं लेकिन जहां तक किसी को चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि यह न संविधान के अनुकूल है, न ही यह जनतंत्र के अनुकूल है और न ही यह हमारी परम्पराओं के अनुकूल है,। मैं इस तरह से अपने यह कुछ विचार सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It was the Rani of Jhansi who lit the immortal flame of freedom in the hearts of our countrymen. It does not mean that all rulers were good as our friend Shri Yash Pal Singh has said. Even the story of the Maha Bharata reveals that there were good rulers as well as bad rulers. That is why the battle of Kurukshetra took place.

He also mentioned about kidnapping of women and all that. I would like to bring to his notice that in the olden days this was how harems were maintained. Wherever there were beauti-

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

ful women, they were taken and forced by the Maharajas to be married.

Shri Nambiar: In Hyderabad.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Even after suffering a great deal, we believe in forgetting those sufferings, but my hon. friend Shri Harvani has once again reminded us of them. Coming from the princely State of Hyderabad, I know what enormous sufferings we had to undergo.

My brother was imprisoned during the Razakar movement, he was in jail for several months. There were even attempts to murder him. He escaped from jail and secretly fought against the ruler and declared three villages independent even before military action was taken against the ruler. When my brother escaped from jail, the police came and worried my mother, asking her what happened to her son, where she had kept him. My mother replied: "It is your duty, having arrested him and kept him in prison, to know what happened to him. Now, you answer me what happened to my son."

All these things are there. There are any number of instances wherein people were murdered in the open streets, even Muslim patriots were murdered at that time by the Razakars.

I am very sorry my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has just now asked why we should not bring in legislation against the Communists. I am again reminded of the tortures that people of Telengana had to undergo at the hands of the underground Communists in those days, who raided during night time and killed several people. If my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri thinks that such a Bill should be brought, let him bring. It is not for Shri Sharma to bring it. It is left to whichever Member feels that such a Bill should be brought.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Why not you?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Our party believes in a liberal approach and we also allow in proper cases Maharajas to come in. We have no objection when the people choose to send such persons as their representatives. As was mentioned, they have also made their contribution. I do not say Maharajas are all bad. There are good as well as bad people, as there are among traders, merchants or any other section of the community.

I support my hon. friend's spirit of a socialist approach. Nowadays we hear on the floor of the House, Maharani Gyatri Devi speaking of the common man, and also several other Maharajas. So, I am sure there is a slow change. They have to adjust themselves to the force of circumstances. It is out of sheer necessity. Due to death duties and other legislations towards the establishment of a socialistic society, these Maharajas will not be getting those pensions for generations to come. When a Maharaja dies, his son gets much less. Ultimately, a time will come when all these privileges will go away.

I do not think Shri Sharma is correct in his point that this is an office of profit, and therefore they should be prevented from participating in elections Even officers who have retired and are drawing pension are allowed to contest elctions. We have liberalised the system. In the olden days I remember very well the wives of officers were not allowed to take part in politics. Now, we are treating them as individuals, who have on their own merits, a right to come either into politics or any other field of activity, and to take an active part in them.

I do not support the Bill.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, ने जो विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है,

उस के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्यों ने अलग अलग विचार रखे हैं। उन का दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने भावुकता में आ कर भाषण दिया है और किसी ने पोलीटिकल, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भाषण दिया है।

राजा क्या थे और क्या नहीं थे, यह तो उन लोगों से पूछिए, जो कि स्टेट्स के ज़माने में उन के अधीन रहते थे।

जिन के काम पड़ा इन मन से,
सी साधू मन की गति जाने।
व्यावहारिक की गति व्यावहारिक जाने,
व्यावहारिक की गति क्या बांझ पहचाने?

जिस स्त्री ने बच्चा नहीं पैदा किया है, उस को पता नहीं है कि प्रसव पीड़ा क्या होती है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि राजाओं के प्रिवी-पर्स बन्द कर दिये जायें। उन को चाहे कितना ही धन दिया जाये। धन से कोई आदमी बड़ा नहीं बनता है और धन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर राजा लोगों के पास धन होगा, लेकिन अगर उन का चरित्र अच्छा नहीं होगा, अगर वे देश की सेवा नहीं करेंगे और लोगों के साथ मानवता का व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे, तो कोई भी उन की इज्जत नहीं करेगा।

राजा लोगों के जो महल बने हुए हैं, आज उन में झाड़ू भी नहीं लगती है। इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन को और भी पैसा दिया जाये, ताकि वे अपने महलों की अच्छी व्यवस्था कर सकें। लेकिन उन को जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं कि उन की कार के नम्बर अलग हों, उन के दुर्ग पर राष्ट्रीय झंडा न हो कर उन का पुराना झंडा हो और उन पर कोई मुकदमा न चलाया जा सके, इन से हमारे देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कभी नहीं आने वाली है। आज समाज में जो विषमता है और मनुष्यों में भेद-भाव है, ऊंच-नीच है। उन को समाप्त करने के लिए और सब को समान अवसर देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि राजा लोगों को ये अधिकार न दिये जायें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने जोधपुर के नरेश का ज़िक्र किया और कहा कि 1952 के इलैक्शन में जोधपुर नरेश ने मेवाड़ की सब सीटें जीत लीं। माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है कि जोधपुर नरेश और दूसरे नरेशों की क्या मैन्टलिटी थी। राज-घरानों से डकैतों को पैदा किया गया, उन को तलवार, बन्दूक, पैसा और पनाह दी गई। उन के द्वारा एक-एक गांव में सात-सात आदमियों के नाक-कान कटवा दिये गये। उन्होंने गांवों में इतना आतंक पैदा कर दिया कि जनता ने उस के भय से उन को वोट दिये। जनता ने उन की सेवा के कारण उन को वोट नहीं दिये थे।

सरदार पटेल ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया। यह ठीक है कि सब राजा बेईमान और देश-द्रोही नहीं थे, लेकिन राजस्थान में यह चर्चा चली थी कि कुछ राजा पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलना चाहते थे। परिस्थितियों ने उन कों भारत में विलय करने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था। देश उस समय जाग चुका था। अगर कोई राजा ज़रा सिर उठाता, तो बग़ावत हो जाती और उस को जेल में डाल दिया जाता। उस समय थोड़ा खून-ख़राबा होता—और कुछ न होता।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के बिल का सम्बन्ध है, यह भावना ठीक नहीं है कि राजाओं को चुनाव में खड़ा न होने दिया जाये और उन को उस अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया जाये। मैं इसके समर्थन में नहीं हूं। हम गांधी जी के आदर्शों पर चलते हैं। गांधी जी ने कभी किसी के प्रति ईर्ष्या-द्वेष या बदले की भावना नहीं रखी। इसलिए वह भावना हम लोगों में नहीं है। हम गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं। इसलिए अगर हम सज्जन-पुरुष हैं, तो हम को उन के कहने पर चलना चाहिए।

[श्री प० ला० बाल्पाल]

मैं एक कविता कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं :

सन्त करे नहीं वैर कहूं,
सब के हित में बरते अति ही।
तां तन को जब दाहत जो,
वह तदपि देत सुखामृत ही।
जैसे कुठार कटे तरु चन्दन,
गन्ध तिसे मख देवत ही।
हेतु यही सर्व वातन में हैं,
तां पद कंज नमो ति नित ही।

कांग्रेस इसीलिए बड़ी है कि वह अच्छे इरादों से काम करती है, उस में बदले की भावना नहीं है और वह शान्तिमय तरीके से देश का शासन करना चाहती है। लेकिन राजाओं को विशेष अधिकार नहीं होने चाहिएं।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I have read the Bill which my hon. friend Mr. D. C. Sharma has brought forward. Let me tell the House that I have great respect for Mr. Sharma. I tried to appreciate the motive with which he has brought the Bill. I do not think that the motive or purpose would be served by this Bill. Apart from this, he wants those princes and ex-rulers who are getting privy purses at present to be disqualified for the purpose of standing for Parliament. The Constitution makes provision to disqualify the citizens for that purpose and for that purpose, Shri Sharma wants that the person who receives a privy purse be declared to be a holder of an office of profit. I say that the privy purses have been mentioned in the Constitution itself. I will read from two articles from the Constitution. Article 291 says:

> "Where under any covenant or agreement entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution, the payment of any sums, free of tax, has been guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such State as privy purse—
>
> (a) such sums shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of India; and
>
> (b) the sums so paid to any Ruler shall be exempt from all taxes on income."

In this way, it has been guaranteed here. Even for the purpose of income-tax it is not treated as an income much less is it to be treated as profit of an office.

Secondly, there is another, article 362, which reads as follows:

> "In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State."

These are guaranteed under the Constitution. No good will come by disqualifying the holders of privy purses and depriving them of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under the Constitution. To do so would be not to respect the agreements that had been entered into by our Government with them and to betray and go back upon these agreements reached with those people who have helped you to make Bharat what it is today. The integration of Bharat is a result of the voluntary act of renunciation of those rulers, brought about by persuasion. It is that which made it possible for you to make the India as it is today. Is the payment of privy purse too great a consideration for their voluntary joining of the Indian Union? It is a fact to be reckoned with in the history of the world, where 500 and odd rulers of India came forward and

helped successfully those people who got Independence from the British Government so that they made it possible for them to have a real Bharat, integrated Bharat in the world. The formation of present independent India was due to that particular factor. Considering all these, it will not be an act of good grace or of good faith or even of good statesmanship on your part to pass a Bill like the one which my best friend Mr. D. C. Sharma has brought forth. I oppose the Bill.

16.00 hrs.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि जो बिल श्री शर्मा जी लाये हैं वह एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को ले कर लाये हैं । लेकिन यह कोई सही राजनीति नहीं है । यह एक गलत तरीके की राजनीति है । इसका कारण यह है कि 1952 में जब चुनाव प्रारम्भ हुए थे उस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी इस बात का विचार किया था और उस समय श्री नेहरू ने स्वयं यह फैसला किया था कि राजा महाराजाओं को चुनाव लड़ने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये । यह देश के हित में होगा । इसलिए यदि आज उन को बिल लाने की जरूरत महसूस हुई तो यह बतलाना चाहिये था कि पंद्रह बरस के बाद अब इस बात को देश के हित में कैसे माना जा सकता है कि ये लोग चुनाव न लड़ें । यह बतलाना बहुत जरूरी था । लेकिन इस तरह की कोई बात उन्होंने हमारे सामने नहीं रखी है । उन्होंने हवाला हाउस आफ लौर्ड्ज का दिया है । मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस आफ लौर्ड्ज का हवाला दे कर उन्होंने एक बहुत ही हास्यास्पद बात कह दी है । वह हवाला यहां लागू नहीं होता है । अंग्रेजों के यहां के लौर्ड्ज का हमारे यहां के राजा महाराजाओं से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । उनकी स्थिति यहां बिल्कुल दूसरी है । इन को उनके साथ जोड़ना बहुत ही गलत होगा ।

हमें देखना यह है कि जो बात वह चाहते हैं क्या वह जनहित में भी होगी ? मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी यह जनहित में नहीं है कि राजा महाराजाओं को चुनाव लड़ने से रोका जाये । स्वयं उनकी पार्टी इस बात का प्रमाण दे रही है कि यह जनहित में नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी पार्टी ने राजा महाराजाओं को अपना सदस्य बना रखा है । अगर यह जनहित में न होता तो उनकी पार्टी ने उनको अपना सदस्य न बनाया होता । उनकी पार्टी उनको चुनाव लड़ा करके पार्लियामेंट में लाई है । इस वास्ते यदि वह अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं से इस बारे में दरियाफ्त करते तो उनकी पार्टी के जो विचार इस बारे में हैं, वे उन को स्पष्ट हो जाते । मालूम ऐसा होता है कि या तो उनकी पार्टी के नेताओं ने श्री शर्मा जी को एक औजार बनाया है या फिर शर्मा जी अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं को बतलाना चाहते हैं बगैर उनकी सलाह के कि तुम ने गलत काम किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा बिल लाने से पहले उनको इसके बारे में अपनी पार्टी के भीतर चर्चा कर लेनी चाहिये थी ।

यह ठीक है कि यह एक गैर-सरकारी बिल है । लेकिन फिर भी इस तरह के बिलों का बड़ा असर पड़ता है, खराब असर पड़ता है, यहां भी और बाहर भी । जिस प्रकार से यह बिल लाया जा रहा है, उसका नतीजा कभी भी अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है और न होगा ।

राजा महाराजाओं को जो प्रिवी पर्स दिया जाता है, उसकी बात भी उन्होंने उठाई है । मैं श्री शर्मा जी को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सैकड़ों राजे महाराजे ऐसे हैं जिन को केवल हजार बारह सौ या पंद्रह सौ रुपये ही माहवार प्रिवी पर्स के तौर पर मिलता है । उनके प्रिवी पर्सिस को बन्द करा के श्री शर्मा जी यह चाहते हैं कि वे चुनाव लड़ें जब कि हम देखते हैं कि जो करोड़पति होता है वह या उसका एजेंट चुनाव लड़ सकता है । यह बड़ी ही हास्यास्पद बात है । श्री राम सेवक यादव जी ने बड़े ही महत्व की एक बात कही है । यदि श्री शर्मा जी

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

समाजवाद के हामी हैं तो फिर यह जितना भी रुपये पैसे का लम्बा चौड़ा फर्क है, इसको इनकी सरकार को मिटा देना चाहिये । तब यह सम्भव हो सकता है कि राजा महाराजाओं को चुनाव न लड़ने दिया जाये या उनके प्रिवी पर्स बन्द करके उनको चुनाव लड़ने दिया जाये ।

एक बार मैं एक महाराजा साहब से बात कर रहा था । उन्होंने एक बड़ी सही बात कही । उन्होंने कहा कि वे कोई इनकम टैक्स की चोरी नहीं कर सकते हैं, कोई टैक्स इवेजन नहीं कर सकते हैं जबकि जो करोड़ों का इवेजन करते हैं, टैक्सों का, उन को चुनाव लड़ने दिया जाता है । इन सब बातों को सोचे बिना श्री शर्मा जी इस बिल को ले आये हैं । या तो कोई सीमा रख दी जाए कि अमुक आमदनी के ऊपर वाला आदमी चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है और तब इस में करोड़पति तथा उनके एजेंट भी आ जायेंगे और राजा महाराजा भी आ जायेंगे या फिर राजा महाराजाओं को भी चुनाव लड़ने दिया जाये ।

एक और बात है । देश और विदेश सभी जगह लोग हमारी राजनीति को टटोलते हैं और देखते हैं कि श्री नेहरू के जाने के बाद किस तरफ हम जा रहे हैं । उनके रहते हुए हमारी एक स्पष्ट नीति थी इस बारे में । बार-बार उन्होंने कहा था कि राजाओं को हमें प्रिवी पर्स देते रहना है, इनको इनसे वंचित करना नहीं है और उन्होंने आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए बहुत कम करने की बात कर दी है । लेकिन एक बात मुझे जरूर खटकती है । ये जो दूसरी सुविधायें इन्होंने दे रखी हैं इन से न इन को लाभ है और न किसी और को है । यह जो बना रखा है कि ऐसे-ऐसे कानून इन पर लागू हों या न हों, मंजूरी लो या न लो, यह ठीक नहीं है । ये जो चीजें हैं इनके बारे में मेरा खयाल है कि समय आ गया है कि सरकार सोचे तथा राजे भी सोचें कि ये बयां बन्द नहीं होनी चाहियें । यह जो झूठी इज्जत बना रखी है बहुत सी बातों में, इसको खत्म किया जाना क्या ठीक नहीं है ।

जहां तक प्रिवी पर्स की बात है और इस कारण से इनको पार्लियामेंट आदि के लिए खड़े होने से वंचित करने की बात है, यह न देश के हित में होगा और न ही इनकी स्वयं की पार्टी के हित में होगा । इन को राजा महाराजाओं की मदद मिल जाती है । निश्चय ही वही राजा जीतता है जो पापुलर होता है । इनकी पार्टी में बहुत से राजे हैं । इनको रुपया नहीं मिलेगा तो इनके लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा और इनको करोड़पतियों से विशेष चन्दे लेने की कोशिश करनी होगी । जो राजा महाराजा इनकी पार्टी में हैं वे अपने पैसों से लड़ कर आ ही जाते हैं । इस वास्ते इनकी पार्टी के हित में भी यह नहीं है और न ही देश के हित में है कि इस बिल को मंजूर किया जाए । केवल यह कह देना कि हम तो समाजवाद के नाम पर यह बात करना चाहते हैं, देखने में तो बहुत अच्छी चीज मालूम पड़ती है लेकिन इस तरह से मुलम्मा चढ़ा देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है । जिस प्रकार के सदन में विचार प्रकट हुए हैं उनको देखते हुए यही कहा जा सकता है कि जिस रूप में यह बिल आया है वह बहुत गलत है । यह न उनकी अपनी पार्टी के हित में है और न ही देश हित में । राजा महाराजाओं को यह एक प्रकार से जलील करने की कोशिश होगी जो कि अवांछनीय है । जिस नीति पर हमारा देश चल रहा है, जिस अहिंसावादी सिद्धान्तों को लेकर देश चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) : हमारी बहिन लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा ने कहा है कि महाराजा लोग लड़कियां उठा कर ले जाते थे । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि वह इतिहास उठा कर देखें तो उनको पता चलेग

कि वे लड़कियों को उठा कर नहीं ले जाते थे बल्कि लड़कियां उनको पसन्द करती थीं इस वास्ते वे उनको ले जाते थे। संयोक्ता ने पृथ्वीराज को पसन्द किया था और चिट्ठी भेजी थी कि वे उसे आकर पृथ्वीराज लोआकर ले जायें, इस वास्ते पथ्वीराज उसे उठा कर दरबार में से ले गया था। लड़कियों को राजा जबर्दस्ती नहीं ले जाते थे, वे खुद उनको पसन्द करती थी, इस वास्ते या तो वे खुद चली जाती थीं या राजा उनको ले जाते थे। उनको परवाने आते थे तब वे लड़ कर भी उनको ले जाते थे। अगर कोई और शर्त लगाई जाती थी तो उनको लड़ाई में परास्त करके भी राजा लड़कियों को ले जाया करते थे।

मैं समझती हूं कि पंजाब के राजा साहब शर्मा जी ने जो बिल रखा है वह सोच समझ कर नहीं रखा है। हम अगर राजा महाराजाओं को नाराज कर देंगे तो हमारे लिये अपनी रक्षा करना बड़ा कठिन हो जाएगा, देश की रक्षा करना बड़ा कठिन हो जाएगा,। इन के मन में क्रान्तिकारी भावनायें भरी हुई हैं। जब ये आपस में बैठते हैं तो जिस तरह की बातें करते हैं इनको अभी समझ नहीं है उनको यहां कहना नहीं चाहती हूं। एक बात मैं कह देना चाहती हूं। थैलियां बन्द करने की जो बात कही गई है, वह गलत है। इनकी थैलियां बन्द नहीं होनी चाहियें। महारानी और रानी जो भी महिलायें हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में, राजपूताना में महिलाओं ने आहुतियां दी हैं। जब राजा लोग लड़ रहे होते थे तो महिलाओं ने शासन की बागडोर सम्भाले रखी थी। इनकी थैलियां बन्द नहीं होनी चाहियें। बुन्देलखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, पन्ना, व्यावर आदि जो रियासतें थीं वहां के राजा महाराजाओं की जागीदारी शासन ने ले ली हैं। उनके पास अब कोई चारा नहीं रहा गया है सिवाय डाके डालने के। उन्होंने डाके डालने शुरू कर दिये हैं। वे करें भी क्या? उनको अगर जागीरें वापिस कर दी जाती हैं तो वे डाके न डालें। यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है। मैं सुझाव देती हूं कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश, बुन्देलखंड के जो राजे महाराजे थे, जो राजपूत बुण्देला हैं, उनके लड़कों को अपनी पलटन में आप भरती करें ताकि देश की रक्षा करने में वे आपकी मदद कर सकें। हमारे लिए वोट लेना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। जो डाकू बन गये हैं वे एम० पियों को, एम० एल० एज० को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं और चार हजार, छः हजार की मांग करते हैं, जब दे देते हैं तब छोड़ते हैं और जब पैसा मिल जाता है तब छोड़ देते हैं। ऐसी दिक्कतों का आज सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस स्थिति में जरूर सुधार होना चाहिये।

हमें राजाओं को साथ लेकर चलना है। उनसे भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इलैकशंज में हम लोग जो गरीब हैं, उनकी मदद करें। हमारा उनको विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि हमारी मदद करनी चाहिये, कारें देनी चाहियें, पैसा देना चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो कांग्रेस का बहुमत बनेगा। यह देश के हित में होगा और उनके हित में भी होगा।

अंग्रेजों ने सोचा था कि अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बना देंगे और रियासतों को इसी तरह से छोड़ देंगे तो ये आपस में लड़ मिटेंगे। इस तरह से प्रजातन्त्र यहां नहीं बन पायेगा, आजादी अपनी ये कायम नहीं रख पायेंगे। लेकिन सरदार पटेल की कृपा से तथा राजा महाराजाओं की कृपा से वैसी कोई बात नहीं हो सकी। शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से इनका विलय हिन्दुस्तान में हो गया। हमने कभी स्वप्न में भी नहीं देखा था कि ऐसा इतनी आसानी से हो सकता है। राजा महाराजाओं की बदौलत यह सम्भव हुआ और इनकी बदौलत ही हम को यह मौका मिला कि हम आजादी के वातावरण में रह रहे हैं, प्रजातन्त्र को भोग रहे हैं। जयपुर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर आदि के जितने भी राजे

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

महाराजे हैं, उनसे मैं अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि उनको हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार नहीं करना चाहिये, उनको हमें मदद देनी चाहिये ताकि कांग्रेस के लोग बहुमत में आयें। गलत प्रचार में उनको वैसा नहीं लगाना चाहिये। मैं जो विधेयक आया है उसका विरोध करती हूं और शर्माजी से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वे इसको वापस ले लें। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो जितने राजा महाराजा हैं, जितनी महिलायें हैं वे इनके द्वार खटखटाने लग जायेंगी। इस स्थिति में देश का काम काज नहीं चल पायेगा। देश की बड़ी बुरी हालत है। वैसे तो दुश्मन के बाजे बज रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह राजाओं को नाराज न करे। यही मेरी पंजाब के राजा बहादुर से प्रार्थना है कि बिल वापस ले ले वें तो बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणासी) : सभापति महोदया, शर्मा जी जो बिल लाये हैं तो वह बिल वापिस लेंगे ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है। हमारी बहन श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई ने बहुत अच्छा कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के मामले में जो 600 यहां के राजा लोग थे उन का भी बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। अगर उस वक्त यह 600 राजा लोग हमारे खिलाफ हो जाते तो हम बड़ी मुसीबत में फंस जाते। एक तो अंग्रेजों के साथ हमारा संघर्ष था और पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष था और फिर अगर हमें राजाओं के साथ भी संघर्ष करना पड़ता तो शायद इस पार्लियामेंट में हम लोग न बैठे होते। इस बात को हमें याद रखना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हम ने एग्रीमैंट किया है उस एग्रीमैंट का हमें पालन करना चाहिए। अगर हम अपने वायदों का पालन नहीं करेंगे तो फिर हमारा इस संसार में विश्वास कौन करेगा?

Shri Nambiar: There is no time-limit to this agreement.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is.

The Minister of Law and Social (Shri A. K. Sen): Until you come to power.

Shri Nambiar: We will come to power the very same day this is stopped.

Some Hon. Members: That day will never come.

Shri A. K. Sen: I only said that the term is until you come to power.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरा कहना यह है कि एक जिम्मेदार संस्था की हैसियत से और एक सौवरन बौडी की हैसियत से हम लोगों को उस एग्रीमैंट का जो कि हमने इस देश के राजा, महाराजाओं के साथ किया था, उसका हमें पालन करना चाहिए और उसे निभाना चाहिए।

शर्मा जी का यह बिल फंडामैंटल राइट्स के खिलाफ़ है और वह इस कारण से है कि हमारे संविधान में हर एक भारतवर्ष के सिटीजन को वही अधिकार प्राप्त हैं जो कि एक साधारण इस देश के निवासी को प्राप्त है। श्री शर्मा का यह विधेयक इस आधार पर भी अनुचित और संविधान के खिलाफ़ है कि धारा 326 के अनुसार ऐडल्ट सफ्रेज के मुताबिक देश में जितने भी बालग व्यक्ति बसते हैं, 21 या 21 वर्ष से ज्यादा उम्र के जितने भी इस देश के निवासी हैं उन सभी को समान रूप से वोट देने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। जब इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार प्रत्येक हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक को आप वोट देने का अधिकार देते हैं तो उसको यह भी अधिकार है कि वह चुनाव में खड़ा हो सके जब तक कि उसके खिलाफ़ और कोई बात न हो इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूं कि यह उनका विधेयक हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो फंडामैंटल राइट्स लिखे हुए हैं उन के भावनाओं के खिलाफ़ है। यह ऐडल्ट सफ्रेज के खिलाफ है। हम ने राजाओं के साथ जो एग्रीमैंट किया था, जो इंस्ट्रूमैंट औफ़ ऐक्सेसशन साइन किया था

उसके यह खिलाफ़ है। जिन्होंने हमारी आजादी की मदद की, जिन्होंने हमारे खिलाफ़ विद्रोह नहीं किया उनको इतनी साधारण तौर से हटाना नहीं चाहिए। प्रजातंत्र के आधार को हमें मानना चाहिए। यह बात हो सकती है कि थोड़े से राजा लोग कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों का समर्थन करते हों, स्वतंत्र पार्टी में हों तो इससे हमें गलत निर्णय तो नहीं ले लेना चाहिए। आखिर इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी चल रही है और उसमें हर एक को अपने स्वतंत्र विचार रखने का अधिकार है। अगर कोई चाहे तो वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी में रह सकता है चाहे तो डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी में रह सकता है। हम स्वतंत्र या डेमोक्रेटिक किसी भी पार्टी में हो सकते हैं लेकिन अगर कुछ राजा लोग स्वतंत्र पार्टी में हैं और कांग्रेस का विरोध करते हैं इसलिए इस आधार पर उनकी प्रिवी पर्स बन्द कर दी जाय तो यह तो कोई नैतिक सिद्धान्त नहीं है। इस वास्ते नैतिकता का भी यही तकाजा है कि इस बिल को पास न किया जाय। अब हमारे शर्मा जी तो ब्राह्मण हैं और ब्राह्मण तो हमेशा से दान लेते रहे हैं, राजा लोगों ने हमेशा दान किया है और अगर उन्होंने ब्राह्मणों को दान दिया होता तो शायद यह नौबत नहीं आती। इस वास्ते मैं अपने शर्मा जी से पुनः अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे अपने इस बिल को वापिस ले लें।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो): सभापति महोदया, मैं इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए इसलिए उत्सुक था क्योंकि मैं इस मामले से ज्यादा सम्बन्धित रहा हूं। भारत को स्वाधीनता मिलने के समय मैंने बुंदेलखंड की बहुत सी रियासतों का चार्ज मैंने स्वयं लिया था। इस काम के लिए माननीय सरदार पटेल ने मुझे भेजा था। उस समय मैं छतरपुर राज्य का चीफ मिनिस्टर था।

जिस समय 1947 में भारत को स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के पश्चात् अंग्रेज देश से जाने लगे थे उस समय व राजाओं को सौवेरनिटी का अधिकार दे गये थे। उन्होंने यह लिख कर दे दिया कि किसी भी देशी राज्य को उसकी मर्जी के खिलाफ किसी भी डोमीनियन में नहीं मिलाया जा सकता है। अगर देशी राजा लोग चाहें तो वे हिन्दुस्तान में मिलें, चाहें तो स्वतन्त्र बने रहें या अगर व चाहें तो किसी दूसरे राज्यों के प्रदेश में मिल सकते थे। यह उनको अधिकार ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने जाते जाते दिया था। उस समय हम 60 वर्षों की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई के थके हुए लोग थे और अगर उस समय हमें देशी राज्यों से सहयोग नहीं मिलता तो मुमकिन है कि हमको अभी कुछ वर्ष अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिये संघर्ष घर में करना पड़ता। उनके पास फौजें थीं, सिपाही भी थे, उनके पास शक्ति भी थी और उनको वही अधिकार थे जो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को थे। लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं कि उस समय जब सरदार पटेल ने देशी राज्यों के साथ इस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी आरम्भ की और उन्होंने इस हेतु समस्त देश के राजा महाराजाओं की एक मीटिंग बुलाई तो उसमें सभी राजा, महाराजाओं ने एक स्वर से कहा कि आप चाहे अपने शासन में हमें मिलाइये, चा हमें स्वतन्त्र रखिये लेकिन हम अपने देश के टुकड़े कभी नहीं होने देंग। हम इस देश की एकता को को भंग नहीं होने देंगे।सरदार पटेल ने उनकी भावना को देख कर और उनकी एसी इच्छा को देख कर उनके साथ एग्रीमेंट किया और कैवनेन्ट लिखा गया। उस इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ एक्सेशन को हर एक देशी राजे ने स्वीकार कर लिया और प्रत्येक राजे ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिया।

यह जो हमारे शर्मा जी ने समाजवाद की बात कही तो मैं उनको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह समाजवाद और जनतन्त्र राजाओं के भारतीय संघ में शामिल हो जाने से और उनके चुनाव लड़ने से प्रोत्साहन पाया है। जो राज्य करते थे

[श्री र० स० तिवारी]

वह जनता के सामने वोट मांगने जाते हैं। उस समय हमारे यहां देश में कुल 562 रियासतें थीं। इन में से 100 बड़ी रियासतें होती थीं जिनकी आमदनी 5 लाख से ऊपर थी और वह चार करोड़ तक थी। 400 के करीब छोटी रियासतें थीं जिनकी आमदनी 25 लाख रुपये से लगा कर लाख, दो लाख और चार लाख के लगभग की थी। बाकी कुछ राज्य नाम के थे जिनकी आय हजार से 1 लाख तक ही थी। यह जो उनको प्रिवी पर्स दी गई है यह इसलिये नहीं दी गई है कि उन्होंने इसे मांगा था बल्कि यह प्रिवी पर्स उनसे एग्रीमेंट करके और उनकी आमदनी और खर्च को देखते हुए तय की गई थी। अब सिर्फ इस बिना पर कि कुछ राजे लोग आज कांग्रेस के विरोध में खड़े हैं उनकी प्रिवी पर्स बन्द कर देना यह कोई उचित बात तो नहीं होगी। अब बहुत से राजा उनमें अच्छे भी हैं और उन्होंने हमारी बहुत मदद भी की है। जहां बहुत से हमारे मित्र हो सकते हैं वहां अगर कुछ शत्रु भी हो जायें तो हमें सिद्धान्त को तो नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिये और गलत काम तो नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं खुद एक रियासत का रहने वाला हूं और मैं रियासतों की जेलों में भी रहा हूं और यह भी ठीक है कि जेलों में उन्होंने मुझ काफी तकलीफें भी दी लेकिन इसका यह तो मतलब नहीं हो जाता है कि हम अपने वायदे से मुकर जायें और एग्रीमेंट को न निभायें ? अब वह बेचारे देशी राजे करते भी तो क्या करते ? वहां पर पोलिटिकल एजेंट बैठा रहता था और वह यह सब करवाता था। वह कहता था कि इन लोगों को जेलों में डालो नहीं तो रियासत जब्त हो जाएगी और उनके दबाव में आकर उनको यह सब कुछ करना पड़ता था। लेकिन वे उनका दिल अपने देश के साथ था। जब अंग्रेजों ने परेशानी में आकर हमें पावर सौंप दी और मैं बुन्देलखंड की बहुत सी रियासतों में चार्ज लेने के लिए सरदार पटल द्वारा भेजा गया तो वहां स्वागत में बन्दनवार बांधे गये, खुशियां मनाई गई, जलसे आदि किये गये और खुशी खुशी उन्होंने अपने पूर्वज राज्य हैंडओवर कर दिया। अब जिन राजा, महाराजाओं ने उस समय देश के साथ और आपके साथ इस तरह सहयोग किया हो, अपनी सद्भावना प्रकट की हो उनके लिए इस तरह से कहना कि उनको प्रिवी पर्स न दी जाय, वह न सुविधा दी जाय और चुनाव न लड़ने दिया जाये यह असंगत और अनुचित बात है। अब चुनाव में क्या होता है। हर एक उम्मीदवार भले ही वह कोई हो, चाहे राजा, महाराजा क्यों न हो वह हर एक वोटर के दरवाजे, गरीब हरिजन के दरवाजे वोट मांगने के लिये जाता है तो क्या यह समाजवाद नहीं है तो और क्या है। जो राजा अपनी रियासत पर शासन करता था वही चुनाव में खड़ा होने पर जनता के सामने हाथ बढ़ाता है और उनसे वोट की मांग करता है और निश्चित है कि जनता उसी को चुनेगी जो कि उनका सच्चा प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकेगा। यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि राजा प्रत्येक केस में चुनाव जीत ही जायेगा क्योंकि हमने देखा कि चुनावों में बहुत से राजा हार गये और जनता के बहुमत ने उन्हें वोट नहीं दिया। इसलिए यह अपने देश में हर एक बालिग को जो वोट देने और चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार हासिल है उससे किसी भी व्यक्ति को भले ही वह राजा क्यों न हो, वंचित करना उचित नहीं है और यह संविधान की अवहेलना करनी होगी।

अब रही राजाओं की प्रिवी पर्स खत्म करने की बात तो हमें यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि राजा, महाराजाओं को जिन्हें यह प्रिवी पर्स मिलती है उनकी रक्षा के लिए 5, 10 सिपाहियों का हिसाब और खर्चा बंधा हुआ है जो कि उन्हें उठाना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा राजा, महाराजाओं को जो, दो, चार लाख की प्रिवी पर्स मिलती है तो उसमें से उनके वहां पर जो पुराने नौकर

चाकर हैं, 100, 100 और 200, 200 नौकर हैं उन पर भी खर्च होता है और उनकी गवर्नमेंट जैसी नौकरी मानी जाती है । अगर राजा उन नौकरों को हटा दे तो वह नालिश करके राजा लोगों से अपना पैसा ले लेते हैं । अगर आप उनके नौकरों की तनख्वाहें देना मंजूर कर लें तो उनकी तनख्वाह देने के पश्चात् वह उनकी प्रिवी पर्स भी नामिनल रह जाती है ।

इसलिए इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए मैं शर्मा जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपने इस वर्तमान विधेयक को वापस ले लें । गवर्नमेंट स्वयं इस बारे में विचार कर रही है । साथ ही आपको यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि जब हमारा देश चीन के बर्बर आक्रमण का शिकार हुआ और उसका सामना करने के लिये देश को भारी बोझ उठाना पड़ा तो हमारे देशी राजाओं ने बहुतों ने स्वेच्छा से दस परसेंट अपनी प्रिवी पर्स को कम कर दिया । आज भी देश के प्रेम और उसकी सेवा की भावना उनमें विद्यमान है इसलिए शर्मा जी अपने इस बिल को इस समय वापस ले लें ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): When will the hon. Minister reply?

Mr. Chairman: I have just now called him.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांदा) : क्या हम लोगों को टाइम नहीं मिलेगा ?

There is great injustice in this House? What is this? Actually it is injustice.

Shri A. K. Sen: Madam Chairman, the debate on the Bill has been more interesting than useful. If I may say so with respect to the mover as also to those who have spoken, it has been an excellent exercise in past history and in the present utility of associating members of the ruling families with us.

Shri Nambiar: Is that all?

Shri Raghunath Singh: What more do you want?

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member expects something more, he will have to wait until he comes to power. I am afraid, this Government has no intention to oblige him by agreeing to break all the solemn promises and assurances given in the past.

Standing as I do in this capital of ours, one is reminded of what happened when the British army succeeded in quelling what they called the mutineers in 1858, over a century ago, when they vanquished many of the ruling princes who had raised the standard of revolt against the British rule. Not far from here, in the centre of Ferozeshah Kotla were hanged two sons of Bahadur Shah, and in many other parts of the country these princes, as also those who have fought with them, ordinary men and women of India, who had joined the battle, the first great battle for freedom for expelling the invaders and imperialists from our soil, they were chained and put in front of the British guns and blown up. Happily for us, our battle was waged under the leadership of a different philosophy and the great leaders who brought our struggle for freedom to a successful conclusion did not emulate the previous conquerors who followed the rule of beheading their opponents as soon as they were vanquished. And in this very city of Delhi, when our independence was declared on the 15th of August 1947 many of those erstwhile princes became part and parcel of our newly-won country of freedom and progress; they were neither beheaded, nor were their properties sequestered, nor were their civil rights completely terminated, nor were their possessions completely expropriated. And I think we have gained by this, for this country has laid very surely and permanently and firmly the true basis for a democracy in which even those who have been our opponents in the past have a share. And many

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of those opponents, let us be quite frank to ourselves, many of the rulers and their forefathers had fought against the British in the past, though it may be that after what we call the muntiny many of them supported the Britishers as many Indian officers in the army, in the police and in the civil service have done. But have we ever thought of those actions of our civil servants, of those army officers and of those police officers who had helped the British Government unwittingly possibly unwillingly, reluctantly but for reasons which were well known to us? We know very well what would have happened to any prince if he had dared to openly support the Congress movement in those days for many had done it and many had been deposed.

It is true that there were people, like the Nizam of Hyderabad and a few States, who had openly opposed our struggle for freedom and had put great obstacles in our way and had also been responsible for untold oppression of those who had struggled in their States.

But that is a different matter. What I was trying to say is that our whole history for winning freedom, for founding our new country, for adopting a free Constitution has been motivated by a different philosophy of tolerance, of winning over adversaries and giving equality to all, enemies, friends and all. It was a great spectacle when many of the old civil servants, Army and Police officers, who were responsible for helping the British even in the last Quit India Movement, had become very loyal officers under Sardar Vallabhai Patel. I think, many of them were very glad when on this very floor Sardar Patel paid them a great tribute for having served the country well.

I see no reason, therefore, why a whole class of persons should be disenfranchised simply because they were rulers of States in the past. Morally, legally, historically and even from the limited point of view of obligations solemnly entered into I see no reason whatsoever why the policy which we have accepted for ourselves should be reversed. I do not see any reason for doing so even if we are completely pragmatic in our approach. What will this great democracy achieve by disenfranchising 500 and odd individuals?

I remember, during the last war when America along with her allies was bitterly fighting for survival in the great struggle against Germany and Japan, the singing of the national anthem and the salutation of the national flag, the Stars and Stripes, were made compulsory in all schools. It reminds us of the great resurgence which we saw here when all children, men and women everywhere in schools colleges and offices rushed when the Chinese came and attacked our frontiers in showing our great loyalty to the flag and for the nation. A few odd individuals in America, called the Children of Jehovah, protested against saluting the national flag ceremoniously and against singing the national anthem ceremoniously in schools. They were against all forms of compulsion in following what they called rites.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Jehovah's Witnesses, not children.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am sorry. I always yield to Shri Kamath for his knowledge. He only reminds us how parents too for having offended the him.

They were prosecuted and their parents too for having offended the law in a particular State—I forget that particular State—of the United

States which made it compulsory for all children in schools to sing the national anthem and to salute the national flag. In the magistrate's court they were convicted. There was an appeal to the court of appeal for that State which was later on decided in the ultimate appeal taken to the Supreme Court. One of the greatest judges of America delivered what I consider to be a classical judgement on this subject of freedom of conscience and freedom of expression. I do not remember the exact words but they are worth quoting wherever and whenever freedom of expression and thought or equality of treatment in a democracy seemed to be threatened by odd thinking. The great Judge said that the strength of a democracy, like the United States, lies in its allowing odd individuals to express themselves in the way they have done instead of shooting them like the SS troops of Hitler, because there no strength springs from the soil. Here, the people themselves will possibly oppose those who think that it is against conscience to join in a ritual of unfurling the flag or singing the National Anthem. Therefore, they say, powerful and free democracies like the United States would afford to tolerate these idiosyncrasies and will never perish under their weight whereas those fascist countries like Italy or Germany which try to rule by the bayonet and by shooting all people who disobey laws against conscience and free thinking will perish themselves because they do not rest on free consent, conscience and expression.

I conceive that the foundations which were laid very truly and very solidly in this country, when we started our life of independence and built our own democracy, are the foundations which cannot be perished simply because those who were associated with the ruling people under the British imperialist times are also socially with us here as equals, allowed to stand as equals in all election fights and even allowed to be taken in Government as equals. I have no doubt about that. I have seen Maharaja Karni Singhji for whom I have great respect and I know that a man like him in Parliament would always add to our strength and never weaken democracy. I do not mean that he alone builds up the strength. Others also do. I have known him for a long time and I have seen what a great patriotism he has shown whenever our frontiers have been threatened as they have been in the recent past. Many other friends will no doubt not only lay down their lives but will also allow their children to perish in the cause of the country. Therefore, we believe in adding to our strength, in our collective strength, by bringing in all who might have been associated genealogically, if I may say so, with the ruling traditions of the past and yet if we go still further in history, many of them will draw lineage from people like Rana Pratap who were heroes in our struggle for liberation and, therefore, who will again be possibly equal with us in the great struggle not merely for preserving what we have won but also for winning the life of affluence which will be ours for the future.

With these words, Madam, I have the pleasant duty of opposing this Bill and requesting Prof. Sharma to withdraw this Bill before it is put to vote.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Madam Chairman, our Law Minister has spoken more like a philosopher than like a lawyer or a constitutionalist. I also know a little of philosophy and I understand very well the overtones and undertones of our philosophy of tolerance. I think it is because of our tolerance which permits us to have so many spy rings in Delhi after every six months and so many other things. But I believe, basically, that philosophy should prevail. But tolerance does not mean tolerance of

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double standards. Tolerance does not mean tolerance of double thinking and double speaking. Tolerance does not mean that you must have one standard in public life and another standard in private life. I do not believe in that kind of tolerance. I think that that kind of tolerance, with all our good intentions, with all the wonderful things we have done in the past, with all the philosophy that we have enshrined in our Constitution and with the eloquent exposition that our Law Ministers will go on giving as long as they are Law Ministers, will not do us much good.

I do not yield to anybody in my affection for the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Second to none.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not yield to anybody in my regard for the Maharaja of Baroda. I do not yield to anybody in my respect for the Maharani of Gwalior and the Maharani of Jaipur. But I must submit very respectfully that I had brought forward this Bill, if not in the interests of my party—I understand my party much better today than I ever knew before—at least in the interests of the public, in the interests of our Constitution, in the interests of our Fundamental Rights, and in the interests of all those things which we hold sacred.

I shall take a few minutes to tell you why I had brought forward this Bill. I welcome these Maharajas and Maharanis to the Lok Sabha and to the State Assemblies. I do not deny their right to come here. Some of them are very good, and some of them make good contribution to the proceedings. But I would ask you one question and it is this. Shall we permit this kind of double-thinking and double-talking in India? Anatole France wrote a short story in which he talked about a Duchess of France who used to talk socialism when she had diamond ear-rings. Some of these Maharajas talk the language of democracy. I welcome that. Some of the Maharajas even talk the language of socialism, and I welcome that They are patriotic. I welcome that. But I must say that if they give up their privy purses they will rise in the estimation of the 45 crores or people of India. They may not rise in the estimation of the Members or my Party.....

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh (Ragarh): We are prepared to give even our clothes in the interests of the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They may not rise in the estimation of the Members of my party, but I may tell you that if they are adored today, as some persons have said (I do not say that).....

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): They will be adored if they do it by themselves.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know my hon. friend's views. What I would submit very respectfully is this that if they are adored today, they will be adored much more if they seek a genuine, fresh, independent, political career like myself or like anybody else, and not seek a political career which is under the shadow of a privy purse, under the shadow of big motor-car which has a plate of its own, under the shadow of a flag which is not the flag of India, under the shadow of a palace where there are a thousand rooms; I think they will serve the cause of democracy much better if they do that. It was for that purpose that I had brought forward this Bill. But if you think that they are good citizens of India, I have nothing to say against that. My hon. friend the Law Minister said that we could not deprive anybody of his franchise. Why do you not give franchise then to all the Government servants? Why not ask them to stand for election to the Lok Sabha and to the State Assemblies? Why do you not allow them to do so?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They can do so after retirement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you are so tolerant, if you are so broad-hearted and so generous, and so inclined to interpret the Constitution of India, why do you not do so. Why should not Shri Dandekar have been here ten years ago or twenty years ago? Why should he have come here only after he has taken pension? Why should he have come here only now? You knew his capabilities and his abilities before.

Shri Nambiar: He could have resigned and then come.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The difficulty is this that you talk in the abstract about adult franchise.

What is this adult franchise? It is the right to vote. It is also the right to stand for election. You deprive some persons of the right to stand for election. I would say that all these Secretaries to Government, all the officers and all the government servants should be permitted to stand for election, so that there may be real right of franchise given to everybody.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You deny that right to them.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: What about the military?

Shri D. C. Sharma: When you have deprived those officers of Government, who are getting Rs. 2000, Rs. 1000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 of this right, what is the harm in depriving these people of the right to stand for elections when they are getting privy purses?

Shri Nambiar: No harm.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want to go into the question of the privy purses. I know you are getting impatient. But I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, that it might have been an act of grace on the part of some Maharajas. It might have been an act of grace on the part of the Maharaja of Bikaner. It might have been an act of grace on the part of the Maharaja of Patiala. I know that. There were some others also. I say it might have been an act of grace on the part of some Rajas and Maharajas to integrate with the rest of India, but it was also an act of compulsion in regard to others. You know to what troubles we were put.

Therefore, when you stand for constitutional rights, why do you amend the Constitution everytime? The Constitution has been amended so many times. Why do you say that whatever compensation shall be given for land taken away from somebody shall not be justiciable in a court of law? What about that?

Therefore, I say that our Constitution is not something which is eternal. Only our interests are eternal.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member had his full say in the beginning. So he should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to reply to the debate. What are you saying?

As I was submitting very respectfully, only our interests are eternal. The interests of India are eternal, nothing else is. You can change the Constitution if the interests of India demand it. We can scrap our agreement if the interests of India demand it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Not by this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have done it so many times.

Therefore, I say that it is not because the Minister of Law has stood up against me that I am unhappy, but my unhappiness is unbounded today, not because I have been opposed by some persons who sit there, but because members of my own party have disowned me.

Shri Nambiar: Getting ready for withdrawal!

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Secretary of my Party also stood up to oppose me.

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Now Madam, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said that you should do the right thing at the right time, and if you do not do it at the right time, even a right thing appears wrong. I am sure I did the right thing, but perhaps I did not choose the right time for it. I should have judged the pulse of the House much more correctly than I did.

An hon. Member: What did Mohammed Bin Tughlak do?

Mr. Chairman: No interruptions now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mohammed Bin Tughlak was a good king.

Since the House has been more or less not in conformity with my views, I would seek leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Nambiar: No.

Mr. Chairman: Is he pressing it?

Shri Nambiar: Pressing it to a voice vote.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am a democrat. After listening to my party members who have not been sympathetic to me, I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.45 hrs.

RE: POLITICAL SUFFERERS AID BILL

Mr. Chairman: The President has not recommended the consideration of the Political Sufferers Aid Bill of Shri S. C. Samanta under article 117(3). Hence, the motion for the consideration of the Bill cannot be allowed to be moved.

I request Shri Kamath to move his Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I am not moving the motion, but let me put some facts before the House.

Mr. Chairman: When it is not recommended at all, how can the hon. Member put the facts before the House?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would request the Minister to reconsider their decision.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different thing.

16.46 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Bill has been long overdue. This question started agitating the minds of the Members of this House, as well as of other people, not to say of the vast millions outside, when last year sometime in March or April, certain stunning figures were laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, with regard to the payments made on account of the consumption of water and electricity by each Minister. Subsequently, a statement was laid on the Table of the House giving figures with regard to the cost incurred in supplying additional furniture to every Minister, whether a member of the Cabinet, or a Minister of State, or a Deputy Minister.

The House is well aware, and so are you, that the present Cabinet of Ministers is, if I am not mistaken, if my memory does not betray me, 53 strong —15 Cabinet Ministers, 16 Ministers of State and 22 Deputy Ministers. I am not including Parliamentary Secretaries in this, because, I believe, they are not Members of the Council of Ministers. Fifty-three in all. I do not wish to draw any analogies, far be it from my mind, but every hon. Member is aware that it somehow coincides with the number in the usual pack of cards, 52 plus one joker. I leave it to the House to go into the mystery of this matter and judge who is what. I leave the matter at that. They are more than the required quorum in the House anyway; 51 is the quorum required, and they are two more than the quorum required under the Constitution.

The Act, which I seek to amend, provides for various things free, and our Ministers, bred and brought up and nurtured as they are on the fine ideals, the inspiring ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and other teachers who have gone before, are serving the people day and night, sleepless nights and sleepy days, and are making the best of their bad jobs. I agree, so does every hon. Member here, that they are entitled to a modicum, more than a modicum, of comfort. I am equally sure they will themselves agree that they do not want any luxuries; nor do they want to draw upon the public exchequer needlessly, and my Bill, therefore, seeks to serve the purpose.

As the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it quite clear, I do not want to read it because I believe every hon. Member has got a copy of the Bill, the figures given by the Minister of Works and Housing, and then Rehabilitation also, Shri Mehr Chand Kanna, were revealing. In March 1963, he laid a statement on the Table of the House which provoked an angry rejointer by the Law Minister who retorted that the CPWD needed a thorough overhaul and he said that the statement should not have been made and figures should not have been revealed without consultation with the other colleagues and in any case payments of his bills should not have been made without their being brought to his notice. So did the Minister without portfolio, earlier Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, now the Prime Minister. Then, there were certain developments.

Before I go to those developments, let me make it clear once for all that the Ministers, maybe deliberately, maybe unwittingly, have sought to build, not what has been called by some socialist thinkers, acquisitive society but a perquisitive society. So many perquisites, 1, 2, 3; it may be more. Tawney, a socialist thinker, coined the phrase 'acquisitive society', and our Ministers—all glory to them—have sought to build in the country of Lokmanya Tilak, Mahayogi Aurobindo, Swami Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Pramahamsa, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, with all the energy at their command, a perquisitive society, and many are following their illustrious example today. And we should not blame the others, if others follow the example set by them. As the Geeta rightly says:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्त देवेतरो जनः

You know it very well, Madam Chairman, you are a Sanskrit scholar and you know the Gita; another poet has said it differently:

महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः

These are 'Mahajans' sitting on the Treasury Benches. But we want them to set a better example if they can, and I am sure they can do it if they have the will. Times are such today, in this Emergency, when you are facing a mortal enemy China with all its embattled cohorts on the Himalayan border, that they should set an exam-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ple. They ask the people to sacrifice and to tighten their belts, whatever they may be, the hackneyed phrases which I need not reiterate now. It is time that they set an example.

Now, before I go to other matters, lest I forget what the perquisities are —free furniture, free electricity—— some modification has been there very recently but it was free electricity till then—sumptuary allowance which is more sumptuous than sumptuary. I doubt seriously how many Ministers have actually spent and utilised the sumptuary allowance for the purpose for which it was intended.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): They eat it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I may not say anything of that kind, but I doubt whether they have utilised it for the purpose for which it is intended. There have been reports in the papers, also reports in the country outside and floating in the Capital, that sumptuary allowances with most Ministers and some Governors are like additional pocket money, more or less. Here, according to the old Act, Rs. 500 were provided for every Minister other than the Deputy Minister —poor deputy ministers, they have not got this allowance. But the Minister of State or of the Cabinet gets this allowance according to the rules framed by Government. I do not know what rules they have framed; they might have been laid on the Table, and we might have lost sight of them. I do not know whether it caught your vigilant eye, Madam Chairman, you study papers very carefully. The Central Government recently issued a notification which has been reproduced in a responsible journal called *Indian Finance*. It is to the effect that Cabinet Ministers to whom a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month is admissible——they must have drawn it or must be drawing it, but I do not know how they spend it—were permitted to draw the same with retrospective effect, that is, with effect from the 12th August, 1952. This, I say in all humility, but with all earnestness, is planned plunder of the public exchequer; it is nothing short of a planned plunder of the public exchequer. If this has been done,—I do not know how much has been drawn by those who are Cabinet Ministers now—it works out to a lump sum of Rs. 72,000, with affect from the 12th August, 1952. This is only one of the items. I am coming to the other perquisites later on. It is a long list of things of which no Gandhian can be proud, and they are all well-trained Gandhians, well-bred Gandhians; at least they take the name of Mahatma Gandhi often.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Well-placed Gandhians.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I accept the hon. Member's amendment—also well-placed Gandhians. Before I proceed further, I would appeal to them to consider thoughtfully, give this matter their earnest attention, and ask themselves, with their hands on their hearts whether this is the way that Gandhiji expected them to do or the nation expects them to do, this poor nation, this poor country. The official figures of the bills on account of electricity and water alone every month ranged like this: in one case it was nearly Rs. 500 a month and in another case it was Rs. 600 per month. These relate to electricity and water only. These have been paid by Government —I do not know for how many years —until this came to the notice, the vigilant eye of Parliament, I notice Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma; she is trying to say something—

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I wonder whether they drank all that water.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to that. There is some sort of telepathic communication! I was touring last year after these figures were laid on the Table, and in one of the remote villages in my constituency, some illiterate villagers had

been told, मिनिस्टरों के लिये बिजली और पानी पर पांच सौ, छः सौ और सात सौ रुपये तक खर्च हुए हैं।

Some of them asked me: "क्या वे बिजली पीते हैं। इतनी बिजली कैसे खर्च होती है ?"

That is to say, do they drink electricity. I had to disabuse their minds of such a wrong notion: electricity cannot be drunk; it cannot even be seen, it is not a visible thing except its effect; and therefore there was no question of drinking electricity. I suppose Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma will now be convinced that Ministers, though they are in a different category from us, even they cannot drink electricity; they can drink only water.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Not so much!

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Nor electricity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said they cannot. I do not know whether the acoustics are all right in the House. I said "I suppose she will be convinced."

The Bill that I am moving for consideration seeks to do away with these perquisites and make the Ministers and the Government—the Finance Minister is here and he would be happy—give an honest, straight account. The Auditor-General,—not the present one but one of the former incumbents—is reported to have made a computation which came in the papers some two years or so ago that with all these perquisites and what not—car allowance, electricity and water, sumptuary allowance and furniture—if all these are included, the salary of a Cabinet Minister easily comes to Rs. 6,000, the expenditure incurred on his account by the Government.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Did he calculate it after 6 O'clock in the evening?

17 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know. I think the Finance Minister would be more competent to enquire whether it was at 6 O'clock or at 12 midnight, because he knows the Auditor-General better. I do not know him so, well. I would request the Finance Minister to carry out a searching inquiry, in fact a raid—not a raid in the real sense of the term—for further information, an informational raid. He has conducted very good raids in the recent past. Let him raid some of the files and give us the information. Ws shall be happy to know how and when the Auditor General came to this conclusion.

Is the House really of the view that the Ministers should be allowed to spend so much on water, electricity and other things. I recall there was a storm in the House when the figures were laid on the Table last year and I am sure the same mood persists today. Now they have restricted the amount so far as electricity and water are concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Can he conclude in a minute or two, or does he want more time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry I cannot conclude in a minute or two. I want some more time.

Mr. Chairman: Then, he can continue on the next day.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He will come fortified again with fresh facts.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 21, 1964/Agrahayana 30, 1886 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1926(Ai)LSD—31-12-64—970.